# Daily Report

# Latin America

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## Cuba

### 'New Prospects' Open in Quadripartite Talks

*FL2909182988 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Text] New prospects opened up on the last day of tense discussions regarding the situation of southwest Africa when Angola, Cuba, the United States, and South Africa decided to extend the meeting that began Wednesday. A communique issued by the United States mediator in this seventh round of talks confirmed that today there would be another working session. The initial timetable was for the meeting to take place Monday-Wednesday. The American delegation affirmed in a brief 3-paragraph document that the talks, which have made some progress, would continue in Brazzaville, capital of the People's Republic of the Congo. This information became available after 2000 Brazzaville time, following the delegation's first meeting on Wednesday afternoon.

The media believes that only a nearing of positions in the last few hours would have led to a new meeting today, which coincides with the 10th anniversary of UN Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibian independence. Only if South Africa extends the time period for the gradual and total withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola—1 year—and the parties are willing to reach an agreement, can the necessary understandings be reached. For the past 2 days, when this seventh round began—the third in Brazzaville—the bilateral or trilateral discussions centered on, among other items, the timetable and manner of the Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola.

Cuba and Angola have rejected the attempts to establish a fixed relation between the application of Resolution 435 and the Cuban withdrawal from that African state, which had been publicly favored by Neil van Heerden, head of the South African delegation. The joint Cuban-Angolan delegation had various contacts with the United States and, this last time, also with the South African representatives. The first 3 days of this week had been marked by tension at the hotel M'Bamou Palace where the delegations are staying on different floors. It is the same hotel in which various meetings took place. Absolute silence still predominates with respect to the quadripartite negotiations, and now we will have to wait to know if the delegations decide to issue a joint communique at the end of the negotiations and if the seventh round will end today.

### Talks End

*FL3009013288 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Sep 88*

[Text] The seventh round of quadripartite talks ended in Brazzaville—the Congo's capital—today with the recommendation that the UN Security Council begin implementing Resolution No 435 for Namibia's independence by 1 November.

A joint communique from the Angolan, Cuban, South African, and the United States delegations released at the end of the talks states that the negotiations will continue in that capital. The document adds that the representatives of the four countries expressed their firm intentions of consulting with their respective governments regarding some of the debated matters. The document also recommends to the UN secretary general that the program for Namibian independence should begin on 1 November. Namibia is a territory illegally occupied by Pretoria.

The participants of the meeting expressed their gratitude for the efforts made by the People's Republic of the Congo and especially by President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, their hospitality, and contributions toward the peace progress for southwest Africa.

### Foreign Minister Comments on L.A. Debt

*PA2909015988 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 19 Sep 88, p D-3*

[Report on interview with Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli by Hernan Mena Cifuentes at the Maiquetia Airport in Venezuela on 19 September]

[Text] Maiquetia (Special)—Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca stated upon his arrival in Venezuela that time has reaffirmed the validity of Commander Fidel Castro's statement—made more than 3 years ago—that the Latin American foreign debt is unpayable and uncollectable. The debt is unpayable not only from the economic or financial point of view but also from the political and moral one, he added.

The Cuban minister was interviewed by EL NACIONAL when he arrived at the Maiquetia Airport early this morning. Malmierca was accompanied by his wife and a large entourage of experts and advisers who will participate in SELA's 14th Ministerial Council meeting, which will begin in Caracas on 20 September.

Malmierca said the position that the Latin American foreign debt is unpayable and uncollectable for economic, moral, and political reasons is shared by many countries since they now understand the truth of it.

The amount of debt increases every day. There are no solutions in sight, not even if we imagine strong growth rates—which are nonexistent in Latin America—based on Latin American exports. Not even then can a mathematical solution to the debt problem be found, he added.

The foreign minister explained: "In reality, our situation is very different because our exports are not growing. They are either stagnant or declining. What continues to increase is the debt."

Malmierca stated: If we do not find a real solution—one that is not only economic but also and necessarily political—our nations will have to pay an ever increasing price. They will have to pay for the measures that will have to be

taken to find the resources to make the interest payments, and we have not even included the repayment of capital. Undoubtedly, the application of these measures would create situations that must be avoided.

When Malmierca commented on the international situation, strains in superpower relations, and the peace efforts to resolve conflicts in several parts of the world, he said: "We believe we are entering a new era, an era in which heightening tensions must be put aside for negotiations and cooperation."

Malmierca said: We believe the Soviet Union's peace policy and its constant initiatives for new peace and disarmament agreements—some of which already have been reached—are a contribution toward that goal.

He emphasized: "Those possibilities for peace have materialized in many regions, and we believe the process must be encouraged. We must contribute so the people will achieve their goals and achieve fair, peaceful solutions that allow progress toward peace and cooperation, which we all hope for."

"Disarmanent agreements will release resources that are now wasted on an arms buildup. The best thing that could happen is if weapons become scrap metal. If those weapons are used, it would be a disaster," Malmierca added.

Malmierca referred to the conflict in southern Africa, specifically Angola, South Africa, and Namibia, stating his hope that the current negotiations between Havana and Luanda, on the one side, and Pretoria on the other—with the United States' mediation—will lead to a situation that would allow Angola and Cuba to make bilateral decisions and agreements on the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist contingent that has been in Angola for 13 years.

Referring to the Central American situation, specifically Nicaragua, Malmierca clearly stated: "The goal will not be achieved as long as the United States opposes the negotiations to achieve peace in Nicaragua and the rest of Central America because the situation is caused by U.S. interference. The interference goes back many years, over half a century, and the Central American people's exploitation is considered the worst in all Latin America."

Malmierca said: The United States has been those people's worst enemy, and it still is the great enemy of the peace efforts. There can really be no hope of achieving peace as long as the United States does not adopt a position that allows negotiations between Nicaraguans.

Questioned about the the recent coup d'etat in Haiti, which led to General Henry Namphy's ouster, the visiting foreign minister refrained from commenting. Malmierca said he did not have enough information and did not know what conditions prevailed in that small country, which is close to Cuba.

Malmierca said: I have been told that there has been a change of government in Haiti. According to the information published in a newspaper I have read, Namphy was led to the airport and deported. I do not know if he will be deported to Paris, as happened with Duvalier, or to the United States. I do not know. He added that the "Haitian people are fed up with the terrible situation caused by Duvalier and his successors, but, based on what I have been told, I do not think there will be any important changes."

## Addresses UN Assembly

*FL3009010488 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2307 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[By Perla Marina Alcover from the United Nations]

[Text] Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca addressed the UN General Assembly less than an hour ago. I believe that Malmierca's speech—and many journalists agree—included four main points: Central America, the foreign debt, Africa's southern cone, and human rights. I will be brief.

On Central America, the foreign minister said the situation in the area requires caution and wisdom inasmuch as the peace process which began with the Esquipulas II agreements and the Sapoa talks has been hindered by imperialist obstinacy and arrogance.

In full agreement with the rest of the Latin American representatives who have participated in the debates up to now, Cuba called on the international community to take measures to stop the escalation of a dirty war against Nicaragua and to reach a negotiated political solution similar to those reached in other areas such as Afghanistan, Cambodia, and Western Sahara.

Regarding the foreign debt—remember that this was first denounced in the world by our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro—Malmierca also agreed with the statements made by the rest of the Latin American countries. Our foreign minister said protectionism, difficulties of exporting main goods from the Third World to access markets, unequal trade, and especially the uncollectable and unpayable foreign debt are scourges which place a lot of people in an economic bind which has become a survival crisis. Malmierca reasserted that the new international economic order continues to be Cuba's objective.

Regarding southern African, he highlighted the most important events which he said raise hopes for a solution. When the Security Council approved Resolution 435 exactly 10 years ago today, a communique was announced in which the involved parties recommended to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar that the resolution should begin on 1 November. To this end, it was learned in the United Nations this morning that the UN's first working group left for Namibia to see that the resolution is implemented.

Allow me to read you the portion of Malmierca's speech regarding human rights. He says that President Reagan referred to Cuba in a few paragraphs of this speech. By doing so, he confirmed his known lack of information on the situation of today's world, its historic background, and even the most elemental geographical facts. This is why, said Malmierca, we should not rebut his speech, but only correct him by referring to the real facts and asking that the truth be respected. President Reagan, notes Malmierca's speech, attempted change at his will the results of the UN Human Rights Commission meeting held in Geneva last March. Reagan's anti-Cuban proposal was defeated thanks to the member countries' respect for the objectives and goals of the Human Rights Commission. Since Cuba is proud of its human rights history, after defeating the Yankee offensive, it invited a commission delegation to visit our country and observe the human rights situation.

Continuing with his speech, Malmierca gives an overview with statistical data of today's Cuba compared to 30 years ago. These are the most important points of Malmierca's speech.

Regarding the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to the UN peacekeeping forces, let me tell you that it was a real event in the General Assembly. Dante Caputo before giving the floor to Francois Mitterrand, first speaker of today's session, issued greetings and was very pleased at the event. He noted it was a joint effort of the international community.

### Addresses Group of 77

*FL2909123488 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban foreign minister, said in New York that the definitive solution to the foreign debt of developing countries can only be achieved with the establishment of a new international economic order.

Speaking at the morning session of the Group of 77 ministerial meeting, Malmierca warned that the foreign debt crisis tends to perpetuate neocolonialist domination and dependence in underdeveloped countries. The Cuban minister also reiterated the country's support for a Latin American regional conference on the foreign debt agreed to this month by the SELA Ministerial Council.

### Approval of Funds for TV Marti Noted

*FL2909232788 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2305 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Text] The U.S. House of Representatives has approved $7.5 million for the experimental operation of an anti-Cuban television channel. The funds for the so-called Television Marti are included in a law for the allocation of funds by Congress for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce sent to President Ronald Reagan for his signature.

The PRENSA LATINA report adds that the Senate had approved the bill last July. Its main sponsor is Democratic Senator Ernest Hollings. Critics inside Congress and the administration have said the television channel has marked political intentions and could be interpreted as a punitive action against a legally established government.

### U.S. Behind Destabilization Attempts in Panama

*PA2909145288 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Sep 88*

["Our America" commentary by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] A subversive group financed by the U.S. Government was recently dismantled. It was a provocation against the Panamanian authorities and is evidence of the U.S. Government's repeated attempts to sabotage the Panamanian Government.

Weapons and documents belonging to a group called the National Patriotic Front were seized at a house in central Panama City last weekend. The group intended to forcefully seize political power. Sixteen people who were detained for their links with the group said a subversive network exists in Panama, and it was financed by the U.S. Government and local opposition leaders.

The Panama Defense Forces reported provocations by two U.S. Navy helicopter gunships on 22 September. In attack formation, the helicopters approached the installations of the elite Battalion 2000, 60 km from the capital; they hovered 200 feet above the command post and then flew away.

The military provocation and the existence of the subversive group have aggravated an already tense situation aggravated by the recent public employees' strike. An agreement between the Panamanian Government and public employees ended a number of strikes. However, the agreement, besides meeting labor demands, includes measures to deal with the U.S.' aggressive policy. The United States is experienced at creating difficult situations and fanning the fires of tension. These actions are part of the destabilization plan by the opposition groups who organized and carried out aggressive acts against the Panamanian Government some months ago.

As usual, the U.S. Administration is behind these acts. Apparently, it is determined to harass Panama with the clear purpose of staying in the canal area. The most recent subversive acts have been checked, but they force the Panamanian people and government to remain on alert.

### EC Agrees To Establish Diplomatic Relations

*FL2909223588 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Text] According to a GRANMA report, the EC responded positively on 28 September to the proposal made by the Cuban Government to establish diplomatic relations. It adds that the Cuban Government has

appointed Comrade Teresita Averhoff Puron as chief of the Cuban mission to the EC. The report states that Comrade Averhoff Puron is the Cuban Ambassador to the Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. She will continue to hold these positions simultaneously.

### Justice Minister on Importance of Notary Public

*FL2809022888 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Sep 88*

[Text] The importance of the notary public as a state official and his relationship with the observance of human rights are subjects included in the agenda of the international conference on the public notary and registry law which opened at the Palace of Conventions today. Our reporter Mayra Viera reports from there.

[Begin recording] [Viera] The juridical effectiveness regarding human rights was one of the most important subjects discussed at the conference's afternoon session. Freedom, justice, and peace in the world are based in the acknowledgement of the dignity and equal unalienable rights of all members of society. This topic took up a majority of the 2d day [as heard] of work of the law professionals meeting in Havana. To show the changes and transformations of the Cuban registry after the triumph of the revolution are among the main objectives. Because of this event's legal implications, we believed it was important to include in this report the assessment of the international conference on notary public and registry law made by Justice Minister Dr Juan Escalona.

[Escalona] This event, in addition to allowing us to make an assessment of the progress we have been able to make in these last few years—and I believe this is the most important thing—it also has resulted in Cuba's permanent inclusion in the International Union of Latin American Notaries. Cuba was a founding member of this institution in 1948 and later there was some distancing because of the revolutionary process. We would have preferred that this not happen, but it did because of revolutionary process objectives. Now we are more mature, we have a much more stable legislation, and the presence here of leaders of Latin American notaries, of various Latin American countries and Canada, marks a new opening of Cuba toward our neighbors of the continent. I believe this is the beginning of relations which could be very useful for us in that they learn about our juridical situation and our work in the area.

[Viera] The problems of the Cuban Civil Code will be discussed in the 3d working session tomorrow. [end recording]

### Oldepesca Seminar Begins in Havana

*FL2709222288 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1935 GMT 27 Sep 88*

[Text] A seminar workshop on fishery statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean sponsored by the Latin American Organization for Developing Fishing [Oldepesca] is being held at the Atlantico Hotel at Santa Maria del Mar in Havana today.

Jesus Benjamin, Cuban vice minister of the fishing industry, welcomed the foreign delegations and noted that the workshop's objective is to facilitate the establishment of a uniform collection methodology and processing of fishery statistical data at the national and regional level.

Peru's Alvaro Bustamante, technical coordinator of the regional fishery institution, said this meeting will also allow the exchange of experiences aimed at achieving unity among the field's resources.

Specialists from Bolivia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Uruguay, Costa Rica, Colombia, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala, and other countries of the area will also participate.

## Barbados

### Foreign Minister Suffers Heart Attack

*FL3009023388 Bridgetown CANA in English 1958 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Sept 29, CANA—Barbados foreign minister, Sir James Tudor was admited to hospital Thursday after suffering what government sources say was a heart attack.

The 69-year-old senator was taken to hospital from his office just before he was scheduled to attend a weekly cabinet meeting at the prime minster's office about one and a half kilometers away.

Sir James returned to office only Wednesday after a near three weeks absence during which he attended the meeting of Nonaligned foreign ministers in Cyprus and then the opening session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

He led Barbados unsuccessful bid to have its representative Dame Nita Barrow elected president of the General Assembly. He is scheduled to address the assembly session next Monday.

## Dominican republic

### DLP Leader Meets With Zambian Foreign Minister

*FL2909154288 Bridgetown CANA in English 1517 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Text] Lusaka, Zambia, Sept.29, CANA—Opposition Dominica Labour Party (DLP) international affairs secretary, Rosie Douglas, met here this week with Zambian foreign minister, J.L. Mwananshiku, to discuss the situation in the region, including progress being made towards a resolution of the conflict in Angola.

The Zambian Foreign Ministry said that Douglas, a member of the Dominica parliament and his party's spokesman on international relations in the chamber, received a briefing from Mwananshiku on the stage of

current of talks in Congo, Brazzaville involving Angola, Cuba, South Africa, and the United States, and aimed at achieving an agreement on Namibian independence.

South Africa currently rules Namibia in defiance of international opinion and United Nations demands for the independence of the country.

A Foreign Ministry announcement here said that in the discussions with Douglas, the Zambian foreign minister said that the current talks on the future of Namibia were made possible by South Africa's defeat by combined Angolan and Cuban forces.

Mwananshiku expressed confidence in the prospects of the South West African People Organisations (SWAPO) in unsupervised elections in Namibia that are expected to follow the agreement.

Mwananshiku predicted "sustained economic advancement" for Namibia once South African rule has ended. But he stressed the need for even greater solidarity from the Caribbean region at this time.

According to the Foreign Ministry statement both Mwanashiku and Douglas described as unrealistic American demands for participation by a real movement in Angola in any future government that might emerge as a result of ongoing discussions. The statement said that the two men described the proposal as being aimed at undermining Angola's sovereignty.

Douglas is currently on a tour of Southern Africa's frontline states, and last week met with officials in Tanzania, including the officials of the Organisation of African Unity.

Douglas will also visit Zimbabwe and Mozambique before heading back to the Caribbean. Douglas is the member of parliament in Dominica for the Paix Bouche constituency.

### United Workers Party To Hold Convention 22 Oct

*FL2909195088 Bridgetown CANA in English 1706 GMT 28 Sep 88*

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Sept 29, CANA—Dominica's newest and third political party, the United Workers Party, will hold its first national convention on October 22 and 23, the party said.

The party said there would be a closed business session on Saturday, October 22, for party delegates only, which will consider matters such as election of officers, including a party leader, resolutions, and constitutional amendments.

The October 23 session, also at the St Andrews High School, Londonderry, in north eastern Dominica, will be open to nationals, visitors, and well-wishers.

The United Worker Party's formation was announced July 3. Its affairs have been managed by a steering committee headed by Edison James.

## Haiti

### Politicians, Avril Discuss Elections

*FL2909151288 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1830 GMT 28 Sep 88*

[Excerpts] Lieutenant General Prosper Avril, head of the military government, and Sergeant Joseph Hebreux, leader of the enlisted men, met yesterday with five political leaders at the National Palace. Three of these leaders are members of the Committee for Democratic Accord. [passage omitted]

The other two leaders are Serges Gilles, representing the Patriotic Unitarian Bloc [BIP], and Victor Benoit, representing Konakom [National Committee of the Congress of Democratic Movements].

BIP and Konakom said they met the leaders jointly. They also said they presented the government a memorandum based on five points asking that the government disarm everyone who carries weapons; set public action in motion against everyone accused of crimes and massacres to establish a rule of law; clean up the administrations in the government institutions; inform the Haitian people that the government is willing to govern under the Constitution of 1987; state how long this government intends to remain in power; come up with and make public—together with all other organizations—a political calendar; and implement an economic program immediately.

Serges Gilles, the leader of Panpra [National Progressive Revolutionary Party of Haiti], which is part of BIP, spoke of the new authorities' inclination toward dialogue. Regarding the presidential mandate, BIP is reportedly willing to have the current government remain in power for one year.

Konakom representative Victor Benoit was also at these talks. He thinks the current leaders have open minds. Benoit told us they did not negotiate opposition participation in the government.

[Begin recording] [Reporter, in progress] ...if the government were willing to ask certain members of the opposition to be a part of this provisional government, as ministers or other government officials?

[Benoit] We brought up the problem of the need for administrative reform, for them to come up with new people to administer, so that people could see that they really want to put an end to corruption and so forth. In reference to this, they told us how difficult it is to find people when they need them and so forth. The chief of state said that he himself [words indistinct] he always preferred to listen to people on the dossiers, on people's

competency. However, we did not discuss our organizations' holding any office, as minister, director, or anything. The discussion was on the level of general principles. We think that as regards the democratic sector's holding any kind of office, it is something that would have to be discussed in an extremely broad discussion—with the participation of all the socioprofessional groups, peasants and union organizations, and so forth. But this is not an immediate concern of ours.

[Reporter] [Passage omitted] Can you tell us about any differences there may have been between you and Gilles, and the head of the military government at this meeting?

[Benoit] It was a cordial meeting. What predominated was, above all, the points of agreement.

For example, we discussed how the Provisional Electoral Council [CEP] should be formed, taking into account the fact that the Constitution contains a number of transitory dispositions that apply to the 7 February situation and would have to be rethought, and so forth. That kind of thing. It was on little things like that, matters like that, that there were differences of opinion. For example, there is the idea that there is no longer a consultative (?council) to be represented in the CEP—and this is true. This is a reality. Now, what do we do about this? According to (?this provisional government), the Army should be directly represented in the (?CEP). You see? This is the type of exchanges we had. There was no [words indistinct]. That is what I can tell you for the time being.

[Reporter] So the Constitution will continue to provide for a Provisional Electoral Council to organize elections?

[Benoit] Yes, we said we felt this constituted a fundamental acquisition for the Haitian people. Only elections held by a CEP will have any credibility in the eyes of both the national and international community. Now, the Constitution provides for a number of agencies that belong in (?both the Provisional) and Permanent Electoral Council. It indicates how the Permanent Electoral Council should be formed and refers to a number of agencies that should be represented in the provisional council. I think that political groups should reach agreement with the churches, the Army, professional organizations, etc, in order to reach some sort of compromise on this matter. I mean, that is a political problem.

[Reporter] Speaking of an Army representative in the electoral council....

[Benoit, interrupting] This was a point of view, expressed by the chief of state. I am not saying it was a decision. Within the framework of a (?broad) encounter with political and socioprofessional groups. [sentence as heard]

[Reporter] Is a meeting with all sectors of the nation planned? [Words indistinct] assembled—the churches and everyone else concerned, in the professional organizations? With the government?

[Benoit] Well, in any case, right away, Lt Gen Avril said that he thought that at the current juncture, with the national bank ready to go under, it is necessary for everyone to get together and reach a consensus to come up with some kind of compromise to see how they can address the country's problems. It is in this spirit, in that light, that all the discussion took place.

[Reporter] In your opinion, is Mr Avril sincere?

[Benoit] Well, I must say that regarding politics, I myself never bring up the moral categories of sincerity versus insincerity. I have always preferred to take into account, let us say, the imperatives of the moment and the relationship between the forces on the scene. I think that in order for the 17 September 1988 experiment to succeed, there must really be a national consensus. I think that if Mr Avril is as politically smart as many people seem to think, he will see the need to go in the direction of history. [end recording] [passage omitted]

After their meeting with Lt Gen Avril, the three leaders from the CED said that they themselves were particularly concerned over the fate of the Constitution of 1987. They also want all the macoutes disarmed. They asked that the democratic process be reestablished by holding unfettered, honest, elections guaranteed by an independent CEP. They also asked that an emergency economic program for the population be launched and that the international community be asked to resume and increase its aid during this difficult time for Haiti.

Avril and Hebreux said they agreed with the democratic position taken by the CED leaders. In particular, they agreed that the Constitution of 1987 should remain in effect. However, since the government resulting from the 17 September movement is a provisional government, there are a number of fundamental constitutional clauses that it cannot apply.

The military government also promised to reestablish the democratic process by creating an independent CEP. On this basis, the CED leaders agreed to help the government find the means necessary to carry out its emergency program for the enlisted men of the Haitian Armed Forces and the poor.

The CED leaders expressed satisfaction with this first meeting, and said they will do all they can to maintain dialogue and reach a consensus in order to restore and pursue the democratic process. [passage omitted]

The head of the military government is to meet with the head of the Haitian Communist Party, Rene Theodore, as well as other political leaders, in the coming days.

## Demonstration To Show Solidarity With Military

### Members Urged To Participate

*FL2909164588 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The UPD [Union of Democratic Patriots] invites all its members to participate in the demonstration to be held today, 29 September, at 1000, to buttress the victory of the patriotic soldiers and the valiant masses who overthrew Henri Namphy. UPD asks for everyone to remain vigilant and to establish solidarity with the military who are on the people's side, so that the people's rights and demands, as well as freedom, justice, and democracy, can be established for all the children of Haiti.

Representatives of the demonstrations' organizers, who are from several union and political organizations, this morning issued a final call for people to come to the demonstration.

Jean Auguste Mesyeux, from the CATH [Autonomous Organization of Haitian Workers], and a representative of Ornadej [National Organization for the Defense of the Young], issued a message to this effect this morning.

[Begin recording] [Mesyeux] [Passage omitted] This demonstration is still on, the call to come is still in effect. [passage omitted] The demonstration will begin in front of St Jean Bosco Church. We will make a brief stop in front of the National Palace, to make a speech, in honor of the valiant soldiers of 17 September and to the Haitian nation. [passage omitted]

This is the first time that enlisted men and noncommissioned officers in Haiti have said: Enough is enough. They can't stand it any more.

This demonstration is not being held just to hold a demonstration. It is a demonstration with which we are going to show that the soldiers' demands are linked to the workers working hard in factories and to the peasants slaving away for big landowners. [end recording] [passage omitted]

[Ornadej representative] [Passage omitted] Thus, we ask the soldiers—if they really feel the people's demands are their own, if they really believe that they come from the masses—to show their solidarity with us today, to demonstrate and say to the Duvalierists and the macoutes: Stay away. This time it's for real. There is no place for them and there never will be a place for them. [end recording] [passage omitted]

### Protesters Head for Palace

*FL2909160888 Port-au-Prince Radio Haiti-Inter in Creole 1500 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Monitored in progress]

[Excerpt] ...the demonstration is now at the corner of Rue Dr Aubry and Rue Msgr Guilloux. Our reporter on the scene will inform us:

[Reporter] We are at the corner of Rue Dr Aubry and Rue Bonne Foi. The demonstration is going down Rue Dr Aubry. There are several thousand people, and they are going to the National Palace, where they intend to deliver a message. Then, according to the organizers, they are going to the Ministry of Education.

As we said, there are several thousand people, some on bicycles and motorcycles. There is also a vehicle with a loudspeaker, over which the organizers are shouting to the people.

There are many people and they are carrying many small branches. The crowd is made up of mostly young people.

As we are speaking to you, the leadership of the demonstration has arrived at the corner of Rue Dr Aubry and Rue des Miracles, and are heading toward the palace. We talked to one of the organizers who said the demonstration is a success. [passage omitted]

### KID Warns of Macoute Plans

*FL2909163588 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Excerpts] Some five political and union organizations are asking the Haitian people to demonstrate today in support of the 17 September movement. [passage omitted]

However, the Confederation for Democratic Unity [KID], in a press release, has asked its sympathizers and the population not to demonstrate today. KID says that it has information leading it to believe that the demonstration should not be held. KID says it supports the soldiers' movement, which to this day shows that their position is the same as the Haitian people's.

According to information they have, the KID says many plans have been made—that the macoutes held an important meeting on Wednesday, 28 September, and that they are organizing to cause bloodshed. Here is the information.

The macoutes reportedly have assembled all kinds of deadly weapons, such as grenades, grenade launchers, and all other types of automatic weapons which they reporedly plan to use agaist the population.

In its note, KID says that it did want to see bloodshed, and it is therefore obliged to ask all members, sympathizers, and anyone who wants to demonstrate on Thursday, 27 September [date as heard], to not do so.

KID asks the 17 September movement soldiers to shoulder their responsibilities as regarding the population, which is determined to support them in the good job they are doing. [passage omitted]

According to a news report carried yesterday evening over Radio Haiti-Inter, weapons were confiscated yesterday at the Ibo-Lele Hotel: three Uzi machineguns, grenades, and grenade launchers. There were also arrests made, including those of Clifford Mayard-Paul and Jean-Marie Gousse.

We remind listeners that this confiscation of weapons comes after many rumors circulated last week to the effect that there were secret meetings being held at the Ibo-Lele Hotel.

### Protesters Criticize U.S.

*FL2909210788 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1830 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Excerpts] Despite a call made by the KID for people not to take a chance and demonstrate because of the alleged macoute trap it learned of, close to 15,000 people participated this morning in the demonstration by five political and union organizations held to show their solidarity with the soldiers behind the 17 September movement that brought General Prosper Avril to power. [passage omitted]

These organizations made a number of demands in front of the National Palace: elimination of all macoutes in any public administrations, the judging of all criminals, impartial justice for all, that Fort Dimanche be put to a different use, and that the Criminal Investigations Department be dismantled. They also made some demands regarding education, such as autonomy for the university, as well as some nationalistic demands, including a call for Haiti to act like an independent nation and stop being subservient. [passage omitted]

The demonstration continued in front of the Dessalines Barracks, where the demonstrators yelled "Long live Jean-Claude Paul; Down with the Americans."

Demonstrators went to the front of the U.S. Consulate to let the Americans know they have no right to ask that a Haitian citizen be sent to the United States to be tried.

The organizers of the demonstration also announced that they will assemble on Sunday in front of St Jean Bosco Church and remain there until Father Aristide comes to join them.

We must say that except for a few minor snags in the organization of the demonstration, such as the fact that there were several separate groups, we can say that the demonstration was a success, especially since there were no incidents whatsoever.

### Activities Said Peaceful

*FL2909204388 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in Creole 1600 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Mobile unit report]

[Text] The demonstration in front of the Dessalines Barracks where the demonstrators are singing with a number of soldiers. There are cries of joy and happiness here in front of the barracks. There are many soldiers standing in front of the barracks, waving to the demonstrators.

The demonstrators are chanting a slogans showing their support of Colonel Paul. The activities are peaceful. The soldiers and demonstrators are embracing—yes, embracing. I am watching this right now. They are singing all kinds of songs which show that the demonstration is a success.

There are also many foreign journalists trying to cover this peaceful demonstration.

We tried to interview some of the soldiers. They told us they are very happy about this movement, they see that the Haitian people are with them, and that Haitian people can count on them, too. They are guaranteeing security for this peaceful march.

The only thing the soldiers ask is that the protestors demonstrate as calmly as possible, so that today's demonstration, which the soldiers say is already a success, will not be ruined.

As journalists, we tried to interview the soldiers; they did give us their impressions of the demonstration. We promise to give our listeners further details on our evening newscast "Soir Actualites" broadcast from 1800 to 1900 daily.

This is Mobile Unit 15 with the latest news concerning the demonstration held by several union organizations in Haiti. Back to you, studio.

### Striking Workers Rebel Against New Leadership

*FL2909192388 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1930 GMT 28 Sep 88*

[Excerpts] The cleanup movement is steadily continuing in Haiti. This is the 3d day the Minoterie d'Haiti [national flour mill] workers have been on strike, demanding the return of Pierre Leger to the head of the industry. Leger was fired under the Namphy government.

Instead of Pierre Leger, (Yves Josue) was named to head the flour mill; and therefore, the workers organized a demonstration in front of the National Palace this morning, where they chanted that they did not want (Yves Josue); they wanted Pierre Leger. [passage omitted]

At the National Port Authority [APN], workers are still striking. [passage omitted] All three sections—(?stevedores), security, and maritime—were still protesting this morning. The (?stevedores) and security sections say they do not want Colonel [Fritz] Romulus to be the APN's director general.

[Begin speaker recording] [Passage omitted] We want a civilian director. We don't want a military man. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Col Romulus also said a few words.

[Begin recording] [Romulus] The problem is that they had a board of directors—because the APN has several directors and there is a general director. [passage omitted] They said they would like to change the administration. As you know, whenever there is stirring, everyone tries to take advantage of the situation to settle their own little personal affairs too.

[Reporter] Yes.

[Romulus] Thus, they asked for a change of directors. The government agreed. They themselves met with the president of the union and so forth, and made a number of decisions. They sent all their demands to the government in a written document signed by all the representatives. After giving the names of all the people they wanted appointed, they added that they left the appointment of the general director up to the government.

The government received their demands, and agreed to everything, right down the line. The government agreed to appoint everyone they proposed. I am the only person the government named, as general director—as they had asked that it do. Now they say they don't want. However, not one of them can tell you why they don't want Col Romulus.

I will soon have been in the Army for 30 years. Besides the provincial posts, I have served at the Dessalines Barracks, in the Presidential Guard, and recently in the Leopards Corps. I have held other positions in civilian life. I was director general of immigration. I even worked at the APN as the director of the intelligence department and so forth.

Everywhere that I have been employed, there is nothing anyone can reproach me for. I ask people to be disciplined and do their jobs properly; but I don't think there is anyone who can step forth and reproach Col Romulus for anything. I have always told everyone that what I am interested in is working correctly, for the nation. I have never served my own interests. [passage omitted] [end recording]

We have just learned that a delegation from the National Palace has just sent for the presidents of the (?stevedores) and employee unions, at around 1730. The employees say they do not know why.

Also, the low-level employees at City Hall and the drivers have been demanding a wage increase since this morning. They are also demanding that three close collaborators of former magistrate Franck Romain be fired. The workers met with new mayor Carmen Christophe, who told them that, in the name of the church, she was going to fire all the drivers who are protesting.

It seems Mrs Christophe told the strikers that she is going to fire them all and replace them because they collaborated with Franck Romain, and that the church has asked her to fire them all. Some 75 City Hall drivers and town maintenance men are protesting this decision. They say it is an injustice, and they say that they will no longer work with Carmen Christophe. [passage omitted]

We tried to contact new mayor Carmen Christophe, but were unable to do so.

### Compromise Reached at Mill

*FL2909210888 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Excerpts] For the 3d consecutive day, the workers of the Minoterie d'Haiti, who have been on strike since 26 September, continue to demand the return of Mr Pierre Leger to head the plant. Mr Leger had been fired by the Namphy regime. The appointment of Mr (Yves Jose) to replace the former director, James Cartwright, seemed to anger the employees, who organized a demonstration yesterday morning in front of the National Palace to demand that the military government return Pierre Leger as the head of the Minoterie. [passage omitted]

The workers' demonstration ended in a dialogue with authorities, and a compromise solution was reached. According to reports, the workers have agreed to have Mr Leger be the deputy director of the Minoterie and assist (Yves Jose). According to reports, the Minoterie will resume operations today.

### Grande Anse Soldier Removed as Corail Commander

*FL2909164688 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1830 GMT 28 Sep 88*

[Excerpt] The soldiers in the military department of the Grande Anse have captured Lieutenant (Israel Pierre Fils), who had been causing many problems in Corail. Some 40 prisoners were also released—except prisoners charged with murder or serving sentences. Our correspondent in Jeremie gives us details.

[Correspondent Frankel Valentin] The soldiers carried weapons as they informed Lt (Israel Pierre Fils) that he was no longer a part of the military district of Corail. To do this, a few Haitian Army officers and noncommissioned and enlisted men from the military department of Grande Anse went to Corail to prevent any more violence in connection with this case. Lt (Pierre Fils) was taken to Jeremie yesterday. He is no longer heads the district.

Today, the soldiers in Jeremie began shooting very early in the morning. We got in touch with them and they explained that Lt (Pierre Fils), who was brought in yesterday and was dropped off at his house, went into the barracks with a grenade [words indistinct] to threaten the soldiers and let them know that they could not stop him from belonging to the Haitian Army. The soldiers defended themselves against him; he was arrested and handcuffed him. He was then taken to the General Headquarters in Port-au-Prince. [passage omitted]

## 'People's Court' Tries Former Officials

*FL2909215188 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1830 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Text] A group of soldiers in the Army, partisans of the 17 September coup, support the fact that a people's court has been set up in Cotes de Fer, a little town located 185 km south of Port-au-Prince.

This people's court, which sits outdoors in Cotes de Fer, is made up of the town's population, who serve as jurors, while the heads of the neighborhood committees act as judges. Officials of the fallen regimes—from President Duvalier's to Namphy's—are judged by this court. The latest, most important case just submitted to the court concerns a former magistrate suspected of misappropriating some $22,000.

The accused people are not mistreated, and are given every chance to speak during the trial—to give their opinion, say what they think freely, and defend themselves.

## Foreign Secretary Speaks at United Nations

*FL2909211788 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1955 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[By correspondent Roberto Gonzalez Perez]

[Text] New York, 29 Sep (NOTIMEX)—Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulved Amor said today that it is necessary to change economic relations between states so that the wealth created by intelligence and the efforts of humanity will not solely center around a few countries and areas of the world.

In speaking to the UN General Assembly, the Mexican foreign secretary—in a clear reference to the United States—said that the United Nations has experienced political and monetary pettiness as a result of actions which we all hoped would be overcome. Mexico, he said, has never accepted the unilateral decision of the principal contributors who refused to fulfill their obligations as a means of pressure on organizations and member countries, breaking the rule of universality in one of the most important specialized agencies.

The lesson is clear, stressed Sepulveda Amor: Without the political willingness of states, it is not possible to attain a solution to the crisis of multilaterialism and the crisis the international organization is experiencing.

The Mexican foreign secretary mentioned that in addition to political and military confrontations, the most serious problem of international contemporary life has been added: that of the tremendous and intolerable inequities between the developing south and the industrialized north.

The consequences of the crisis will, above all, strike the least favored countries. This is a paradox of history: Those who are the poorest, the ones who most need to promote social development with new resources, have become exporters of capital and wealth to international financial centers—to those who already enjoy resources in abundance.

Sepulveda Amor said that the role of the United Nations is irreplaceable in attaining peace and development, and he regretted that the negotiations (?are at a standstill).

In reference to free determination of the Central American people, he rejected all foreign intervention. He said that joint action and strength continue to be, as always, indispensable conditions for peace and development in the region.

He explained that the Contadora Group's efforts and the Esquipulas agreement deserve to succeed. They were successful, he said, in the sense that a hegemonic interpretation and a policy of security—that did not necessarily adapt to security or the interests of the Latin American people—were abandoned.

It is true that the people of the area require security, peace, and democracy. However, they require a peace, security, and democracy that represent autonomy and the freedom to decide their own destiny without foreign interference, as well as to develop without ties or conditions and to participate as equals in cooperation with the most complete respect for sovereignty, he said.

The Mexican foreign secretary said that peace in Central America will be implemented against the somber prospect of a prolonged war. The right to a military and ideological approach should prevail throughout the area with interest and reason reigning supreme in the long run throughout the countries of the continent based on immediate, tactical, and military considerations.

Regarding drug trafficking, the foreign secretary said that Mexico is seeking international cooperation that will be effective and constructive and will equally consider the global aspects of the criminal act and the destructive effect it has on our societies: it's production, transport, and consumption. This international cooperation will also be an expression of world solidarity and not a motive for dissension and manipulation.

Mexico will continue its persistent fight against this criminal epidemic and threat against public health but insists that to do this, all the parties affected by this chain of international crime must assume their responsibility. The governments of the principal centers of consumption cannot elude the fundamental burden of this persistent problem with comfortable but inefficient solutions, Sepulveda Amor said.

## World Bank Grants $300-Million Credit

*PA2909220188 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Summary] The World Bank and Mexico yesterday signed a credit agreement for $300 million. The funds will be used to build houses for low-income families.

The credit agreement was signed by Gustavo Petricioli, Mexican finance and public credit secretary, and Shahid Husain, World Bank vice president for Latin America, during the 43d joint IMF-World Bank assembly.

Minister Petricioli stated that the funds will also be used to build houses in southern Mexico, a region recently affected by Hurricane Gilbert.

The loan should be paid within a 15-year period, including a 5-year grace period.

## Nicaragua

### Government Extends Cease-Fire to 31 Oct

*PA3009022888 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0112 GMT 30 Sep 88*

[Communique No 57 issued by the Information and Press Directorate of the Presidency of the Republic in Managua on 29 September]

[Text] The Information and Press Directorate of the Presidency of the Republic reports to the Nicaraguan people and the world that, in keeping with the spirit of both the Esquipulas II agreement to establish a firm and lasting peace in Central America and the Sapoa agreement for a final cease-fire to make it easier for the counterrevolutionary organizations to lay down their weapons, accept the amnesty, and return to normal life, the Sandinist government has unilaterally extended the cessation of offensive military operations to 31 October.

This measure is valid throughout the nation and should not interfere with the mobilization for defense against both the danger of a direct or indirect aggression by the current U.S. Administration and the continued criminal actions by groups of mercenaries against workers. These actions will be strongly repelled by the people prepared to defend the homeland.

Managua, 29 September 1988

For a worthy peace, free fatherland or death.

[Signed] Information and Press Directorate of the Presidency of the Republic

### Honduran 'Provocations' Heighten Tension

*PA2909225188 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 29 Sep 88 pp 1, 5*

[Article by Roberto Fonseca]

[Text] Somotillo, Region 2—During a news conference, top Region 2 military and government authorities reported that tension at the border with Honduras increased "alarmingly" over the past few weeks, citing the threatening overflight of two Honduran Air Force F-5 fighters, an "unidentified" twin-engine plane, and a helicopter gunship over three Region 2 towns.

At Somotillo, a small town in northern Chinandega and located less than 10 km from the border with Honduras, Major Leonel Martinez, Region 2 chief of staff, pointed out on a map the places where the Honduran Armed Forces' air, naval, and land provocations have been taking place since last month.

Maj Martinez said that Santo Tomas del Nance, San Pedro de Potrero Grande, and Somotillo were overflown by Honduran Air Force gunships. "We fired our antiaircraft guns and surface-to-air missiles" against the aircraft, but to no avail. The incident increases military tension in the area and makes a military confrontation "much more likely."

Martinez yesterday reported that U.S. U-2, RC-131, and EC-130 aircraft have violated Nicaraguan airspace 35 times. He said this figure represents "a considerable increase in strategic air surveillance" to update military intelligence information on Nicaraguan defensive positions, probably to prepare a military action by the U.S. and Honduran Armies or the contras.

Military tension in this border area began on 20 August, when six Honduran boats entered Nicaraguan territorial waters in the Gulf of Fonseca and attacked a Sandinist Navy patrol boat. EPS Lieutenant Pablo Blanco Torres died in the attack. According to Maj Martinez, a Honduran boat was sunk by an RPG-7 rocket.

Colonel Carlos Brenes, chief of Military Region 2, described the situation as "very tense." "At one time," he said, "we had 60 enemy ships off our coasts. Fortunately, however, it did not go beyond that." Col Brenes pointed out, nevertheless, that the renewed provocations have revived tensions.

On a map set up in front of the reporters, approximately 12 Honduran Army positions were marked very near three contra camps. The Honduran troops are very near to Palo Grande, Somotillo, Santo Tomas del Nance, and San Pedro de Potrero Grande. There have been incursions by land from those towns, but so far, fortunately, no civilian or military casualties have occurred.

The latest of these attacks, the chief of the General Staff said, took place at 1000 on 27 September in Palo Grande, to protect contra groups fleeing from Region 1 into Honduran territory. This contra movement, the military chief said, is the prelude to future attacks and sabotage activities.

Maj Martinez said approximately 60 contras are usually stationed in the Honduran sectors of Cacamuya, Hacienda Las Palmas, and Cerro Hacila. Over the past few weeks, however, the number has grown to over 300 mercenaries. "We expect terrorist incursions in our territory in the coming months" as happened 5 years ago when they carried out the San Francisco del Norte massacre," he said. [quotation marks as published]

The U.S. Danger [subhead]

Tension could increase even more due to the presence of U.S. military troops and sophisticated naval and [word indistinct] equipment. In this regard, the military chiefs

announced that U.S. ARI-24 Spinks type ships are still in the Gulf of Fonseca carrying out radio exploration missions, guarded by U.S. gunboats.

Col Brenes also announced that the number of U.S. troops has increased to approximately 2,900—almost an infantry brigade—a figure described as "worrisome" because "the problem is that they are staging maneuvers and becoming used to the operations area."

Brenes did not confirm or deny that this extraordinary presence of U.S. Marines is the prelude to the "October surprise operation" reported a few days ago by a former CIA analyst. Nevertheless, he did say that "these months will be critical for the revolution and for our region," because this area has been designated as the starting point of a foreign military incursion.

Despite the current tensions, the military chief affirmed that "the EPS will not stage an extraordinary military deployment." Meanwhile, Martha Cranshaw, presidential delegate in Region 2, said the situation "will force us to adopt measures to protect military, economic, and social targets as well as the civilian population."

Cranshaw said the gathering of Honduran, U.S., and contra troops near the Nicaraguan border "is a very clear sign for us." She pointed out that "we must expect larger-scale actions supported by artillery-equipped forces stationed in the area." Col Brenes said, in this regard, that the Honduran troops are reinforced by the Honduran Armored Cavalry Regiment of the 101st Infantry Brigade.

### Honduran Harassment Reported

*PA2909184888 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1817 GMT 29 Sep 88*

["Information bulletin" issued by the Defense Ministry in Managua on 29 September]

[Text] On 27 September, the Honduran Army harassed an EPS observation post in Murupuchi, north of Teotecacinte and southeast of the EPS border detachment in La Colorada, near Somotillo, Chinandega Department.

The Honduran Army used rifle fire and M-60 .50-caliber machineguns.

Issued in Managua on 29 September 1988.

### RN's Ferrey: Sandinists Planning 'Major Attack'

*PA2909194788 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1854 GMT 29 Sep 88*

["Exclusive" report by Alejandro Acevedo]

[Text] Nicaraguan Resistance [RN] Directorate member Roberto Ferrey has said the Sandinists are preparing a major attack.

Roberto Ferrey said the totalitarian Sandinists' military strategy—which includes frequent mobilization of troops to the various war zones; ambushes of rebel units; arrests of people who cooperate with the rebels, to destroy the guerrillas' social base; and the transfer of large amounts of incendiary bombs containing white phosphorus—has led people to foresee a large-scale attack on the RN army.

This is a new violation of the Sapoa agreement and a flagrant violation of their own truce, the rebel leader said.

Reports from Nueva Guinea Department on the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast state that in the last few days, the Sandinist regime has been slowly storing 1,000-lb and 600-lb white phosphorus bombs and many special outfits and masks that guard against chemical substances, which indicates they are storing chemical substances to use against the rebel troops and the peasant population in central, northern, and southern Zelaya Department.

Ferrey added that over 600 Cuban mercenaries have joined the Juan Gregorio Colindres, Miguel Angel Ortez, and Pedro Altamirano Battalions.

The RN leader concluded by saying all those actions are part of a military strategy to enter into Honduras and cause a conflict between the two countries, thus reviving the idea of creating a peace force to guard the Nicaraguan-Honduran border.

### CDN Hunger Strike Ends; Labor Strike Warning

*PA2809170688 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Sep 88*

[Text] A total of 25 Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] members have ended a hunger strike and warned they will call for a labor strike to demand that the Nicaraguan Government fulfill the Esquipulas II regional peace agreement signed in 1987.

The coordinators of the hunger strike, which began on 24 September at CDN headquarters, said it was aimed at calling the world's attention to the lack of democracy in Nicaragua.

In addition, the hunger strikers demanded the release of the 33 opposition leaders arrested after the violent incidents in Nandaime, in the southeastern part of Nicaragua, on 10 July.

At the end of the hunger strike, Ramiro Guardian, acting president of the CDN, which comprises two worker centrals, six political parties, and one business sector, warned that if the government does not authorize the opposition's peaceful demonstrations, the CDN would be willing to defy the Sandinists and occupy the streets anyway.

The Nicaraguan Government banned a demonstration scheduled for 25 September, alleging the opposition wanted to cause disturbances on the streets to force the government to repress the demonstrators.

## Panama

### FDP Seizes Shipment Consigned to U.S. Military

#### 'War Materiel' at Las Minas

*PA2909195188 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1928 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Text] We have a last minute report from Colon. Members of the Panama Defense Forces [FDP] State Security Office this morning seized from the containers yard of the CCT [Crowley Caribbean Transport, Inc.] at Las Minas Bay a large quantity of war materiel that had arrived at Las Minas Bay as regular cargo.

The weapons seized include a 155-mm cannon that can fire nuclear warheads; that is, nuclear shells. These weapons also include 2.5- and 5-ton military trucks, tents, construction materials, and adapters [adaptadores] for the 155-mm cannon.

This threatening military shipment has been at the Las Minas port for approximately 3 days. This shows that another violation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties by the U.S. Government is under way.

Local and foreign reporters as well as members of the FDP General Staff and the attorney general are on their way to the Las Minas Port.

A news conference is expected this afternoon. The news conference will supply more details about the seizure of this large shipment of war materiel, which includes a 155-millimeter cannon that can fire nuclear shells.

#### Further on Discovery

*PA3009003588 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2335 GMt 29 Sep 88*

[Text] Customs officials discovered yesterday in Las Minas port in Colon a 105-mm cannon that was part of a shipment of 27 sealed containers that were consigned as dry goods via Balboa, Howard Air Force Base, for the Southern Command. The shipment was brought to Panama by the CCT. The contact between the company and the U.S. Army was Willy Delvalle, brother of Eric Arturo Delvalle. The discovery of the cannon, which was concealed by a tarpaulin, led to an investigation. The CCT and the U.S. authorities intended to bring in military equipment through Las Minas port, a port which is not equipped to handle dangerous weapons.

The attorney general, customs officials, and Defense Forces authorities have begun an investigation to establish what other materiel is inside the sealed containers. The discovery has raised doubts on whether other previous shipments were used to bring military materiel to Panama to be used in the plan to invade Panama.

Reports obtained by TV-2 indicate that Panama has filed a formal protest to the Combined Board. In the coming hours, Panama may protest to international organizations.

#### Officials Comment

*PA3009011688 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2322 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Text] The Panama Defense Forces have seized at Las Minas port a container that was consigned to the U.S. Army which was said to contain dry goods but actually contained weapons.

During a news conference, Attorney General Carlos Villalaz and Lieutenant Colonel Aquilino Sieiro gave the following details.

[Begin recording] [Villalaz] The Attorney General's Office and the FDP and Customs authorities have learned of irregularities regarding the handling of merchandise sent from Fort Lauderdale to Panama. During a routine inspection at Las Minas port, we discovered that a CCT container identified as XTMZ-301-005 with Balboa port as its destination, in Panamanian territory... [changes thought] The merchandise in this container was described as general cargo. However, the bill of lading, as provided for by international maritime trade laws, lists the consignee as the U.S. Armed Forces and the destination of the cargo as Balboa port. In no way is the merchandise described as military equipment.

[Sieiro] I am Lieutenant Colonel Aquilino Sieiro, chief of the Combined Board of the Defense and Security Commission. We have discovered that at Las Minas port—as discussed by Colonel Alba—all sorts of military equipment have unilaterally begun to be unloaded. Our country does not use this port for this type of shipment. This is a highly sensitive port. It has now been transformed into a port of entry and we are not supposed to say anything.

We have to stop this, after finding this 105-mm cannon. This is a long-range cannon and we do not know its origin. Acording to the treaties, it must be escorted by our Military Police vehicles and by our road patrol.

[Villalaz] As Lt Col Sieiro has stated, and in accordance with the Panama Canal Treaties, the ports to be used by the U.S. Armed Forces are Cristobal and Balboa. However, they have misrepresented the information on the bill of lading. According to information we have, [the cargo] consists of dry goods—food. The first violation consists of using this port to transport military materiel. The second is the false information in the documents that we have.

We are concerned because, according to our Constitution, Las Minas port is under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Republic of Panama and the Panama Canal treaty excludes the U.S. Armed Forces from using that port to transport war materiel. Yet weapons—military materiel—are being received at that port. According to our Constitution, only the FDP can import military equipment through Panamanian ports free of the exceptions established by the Panama Canal treaty. [end recording]

### Thwarted Plot To Overthrow Government Detailed

*PA2909234688 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 29 Sep 88 pp 1, 6*

[Text] Investigations conducted by security organizations have shed more details and new evidence implicating leading opposition figures in a plot to violently overthrow the government and to assassinate high-ranking FDP [Panama Defense Forces] officers and government officials. Fred Boyd and Jose Del Carmen Serracin, two of the people implicated in the plot, said that the group known as the National Conciliation Movement (MCN) is composed of members of the opposition parties, the National Civic Crusade, and former FDP officers.

They added that the plan, which consisted of five phases—two of them called Aurora and Glenda—involved the participation of several Panama City educational institutions, namely, the National Institute, the Arts and Crafts School, and the University of Panama; the Union of Workers of the IRHE [Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification]; and the National Port Authority, all of which would create a climate of unrest in the streets.

According to the plan, 20 October was the date chosen for armed groups equipped with U.S.-supplied weapons to make incursions through the Costa Rican border and to install Eric Delvalle as president of the Republic. This deployment reportedly was to coincide with an attack against the lives of FDP Commander in Chief General Manuel Noriega and his General Staff.

Arrangements for permanent telephone contact was established using the U.S. telephone number 305-278-0646 and fax number 305-378-0526 in order to coordinate details of the macabre plan.

Regarding funds that would be used, former President Delvalle, with the approval of the Reagan administration, freed $30 million in frozen Panamanian government funds, of which $28 million was to be used to buy weapons, uniforms, helicopters, and equipment.

Finally, they added that the first phase of the plan was already under way when it was stopped by state security organizations.

### Government Confiscates Delvalle Assets

*PA2909185988 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1829 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Excerpts] Panama City, 29 Sep (ACAN-EFE)—The Panamanian Finance Ministry today ordered the confiscation of all funds, assets, shares, and real estate owned by ousted President Eric Arturo Delvalle and several of his supporters.

The action is the result of a request presented by lawyer Fidel Murgas against Delvalle, Gabriel Lewis Galindo, Juan B. Sosa, and Alberto Garcia de Paredes to "recover the millions of dollars that belong to the Panamanian people" and that, according to the lawyer, the former president has been "illegally" using. [passage omitted]

The confiscated properties owned by the ousted president—who has remained in hiding since February—include his bank accounts and racehorses.

Murgas and a Finance Ministry official today went to the Banco del Istmo, in which Delvalle is a shareholder, and delivered to the bank's executive officials the orders to confiscate the funds, shares, and assets belonging to the ousted president and his political followers. [passage omitted]

### Judge Explains Actions

*PA3009024388 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Excerpts] Judge Dr Lorenzo Parker explains the legal actions taken in the Delvalle case and other steps that will be taken:

[Begin Parker recording] [Passage omitted] In accordance with Finance Ministry Resolution No 182 dated 28 September, I proceeded to the President Remon Racetrack and immediately ordered that any horse owned by any of these gentlemen [Eric Arturo Delvalle, Gabriel Lewis Galindo, Juan B. Sosa, and Alberto Garcia de Paredes] accused of misappropriation of government assets cannot be transferred, sold, donated, or much less leave the racetrack area. I also ordered, as the law allows me as executor judge—this is not an arbitrary action because our law provides for this and because I, as a judge, may order police and administrative authorities to do anything within certain legal limitations—the Cocle Province [Panama Defense Forces] major to protect the Santa Rosa Sugar Mill owned by Mr Eric Arturo Delvalle until we establish how many shares he owns. This is to avoid harming other shareholders who are not being accused by lawyer Fidel Murgas of misappropriating assets.

I also went to the Banco del Istmo and, in accordance with the law, formally handed bank manager Mr Diaz a note stating that the Finance Ministry has ordered the freezing of any funds these gentlemen might have deposited at this bank. We warned that if they did not comply with the law, then we will be forced to take action. This is not an act of repression against the banking system. Their lawyers know very well that every day the courts order the seizure of certain individual and corporate accounts, assuming there is an outstanding debt for which a guarantee of payment is called for and in order to ensure that any precautionary steps that we may take are not rendered useless.

We have instructed all 120 banks to stop any transactions involving these gentlemen's funds. We have a legal document signed by Fidel Murgas prohibiting the use of these funds for any type of transaction, with the banks being held legally responsible. Noncompliance could be somewhat embarrassing, given that these banks maintain their general and international operating licenses in our country. Furthermore, we are going to see what other legal actions we may have to take abroad within the framework of international law. [passage omitted] [end recording]

## Argentina

### Government Shelves Constitutional Reform Move

*PY3009023788 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 29 Sep 88 p 1*

[Text] (DYN-NA)—The government yesterday unexpectedly resolved to shelve its campaign for constitutional reform considering that "the dynamics of the pre-electoral period" would doom its prospects in coming months.

Interior Minister Enrique Nosiglia informed the different political parties of the government's decision to set aside constitutional reform—tentatively until after the 1989 polls—although he stressed that the issue could again be contemplated if "basic agreements" were reached with interested sectors.

In a written explanation of the move, the government claimed that sharp differences among political sectors regarding the amendment prevented a final compromise on the controversial issue. Moreover, pressure for reform could "heighten political tension," the government argued.

President Raul Alfonsin thus gave up his drive for constitutional reform two weeks after failing to pave the way for its implementation during a "summit" with presidential candidates Eduardo Angeloz (Radical) and Carlos Menem (Peronist).

Nosiglia had spent the past few weeks meeting political leaders as part of the government's lobbying effort to amend the Constitution. The reform proposal, drafted by a technical team run by presidential adviser Carlos Nino, included shortening the presidential term to four years, replacing the presidential system by a parliamentary one with a prime minister, and modifying several clauses, such as the one requiring presidents to be Catholic.

While Angeloz had claimed constitutional reform was high on his agenda, Menem firmly opposed a parliamentary system, contending the whole issue was "not a priority," and Democratic Centre Union (UCeDe) presidential candidate Alvaro Alsogaray flatly rejected the initiative.

Despite the turn of events, Nosiglia yesterday urged opposition parties to appoint delegates to special technical groups due to analyze "opinions and proposals" related to constitutional reform. "This will constitute an important precedent when the time comes to promote initiatives so relevant for the future of the country," the minister said.

### Provincial Government on Uruguayan Border Issue

*PY2909163188 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0144 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Text] La Plata, 28 Sep (TELAM)—In response to a protest lodged by the Uruguayan Foreign Ministry over a meeting held on Martin Garcia Island by the government of Buenos Aires Province, the latter stressed that Latin American integration and unity are clear and undeniable political goals.

A communique released to the press by Jorge Telerman, the spokesman for the government of Buenos Aires Province, states that Governor Antonio Cafiero intends to visit Martin Garcia . nd with the Uruguayan ambassador to Argentina to c imemorate our common historic identity in the River Plate region and our desire to build the great fatherland we deserve.

For his part, Mendoza Province Governor Jose Bordon has said we hope Martin Garcia Island will become another bridge permitting us to strengthen the longstanding ties between the Argentine and Uruguayan nations.

### Sourrouille Back From IMF, World Bank Meeting

*PY2809212188 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Sep 88*

[Excerpt] This morning Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille returned from Berlin, where he participated in the preliminary meetings of the IMF and World Bank annual assembly.

The minister did not make any comments upon arriving at Ezeiza International Airport, but everything indicates that he will meet with President Raul Alfonsin to brief him on his meeting in Berlin.

Authorities here are also on the lookout for information concerning the results of the negotiations some members of the Argentine delegation are carrying out with creditor banks—actually a committee of representatives of creditor banks—in Berlin.

The Argentine delegation in Berlin is headed by Finance Secretary Mario Brodersohn and Central Bank President Jose Luis Machinea.

The economic authorities here will nevertheless continue working on the macroeconomic plan that was shown to the World Bank, the approval of which permitted the signing of an agreement for a $1.25-billion loan. [passage omitted]

### Finance Secretary Returns

*PY2909220288 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Excerpt] Finance Secretary Mario Brodersohn and Eduardo Amadeo, Buenos Aires Province Bank president, returned from Berlin this morning after participating in the IMF and World Bank annual assembly. [passage omitted]

### Retired Colonel Sanctioned for Criticizing Army

*PY2909191788 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2330 GMT 28 Sep 88*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Sep (NA)—Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Dante Caridi today imposed a 30-day arrest on retired Colonel Francisco Cervo, who criticized the Army leadership in recent public statements.

A reliable military source today reported that Cervo will serve this arrest in the Buenos Aires town of City Bell.

An infantry officer, Cervo is a parachutist. He holds a BS in public relations and a doctorate in political science. He was interviewed by the magazine SOMOS, which hit the streets on 21 September.

The statements by Cervo were published as part of a report on the factors that led Peronist presidential candidate Carlos Menem to make charges of a "self-coup." In this regard, Cervo said he has "no evidence to predict a coup or to say that a coup would be unlikely."

Cervo said the current Army commanders "have used the wrong formulas to achieve unity within the Army, and not only did they fail to heal the wounds, but they opened new ones."

He added that the situation within the Army is "critical," stressing that we "reached the climax of a process of spiritual and professional deterioration, which marks the end of a cycle." He warned that "we should not be surprised at unprecedented actions or unconventional procedures."

### CGT Rally Agitator Named; Said Linked to Rico

*PY2909221888 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Excerpts] One of the individuals responsible for the disorders at Plaza de Mayo during a CGT rally was identified today. He is (Osvaldo Forezi), former member of a paramilitary group during the military administrations and currently allegedly linked to former Lieutenant Colonel Aldo Rico's security personnel. [passage omitted]

The man uses the alias Pati. He was a member of a group of officers who operated in the (Orlesi) detention camp during the military dictatorship and his case was being investigated by the court. (Forezi), who is said to be one of Aldo Rico's security personnel, was working as a hired driver for former Justicialist Deputy Diego Ibanez.

(Forezi) was acquitted by the court when the Due Obedience Law came into effect. Today he is being tried by the same court that acquitted him, but on different charges. The Federal Court, under Judge Nestor Blondi, is investigating the charges brought against him by his victim, the person who also identified him, Uruguayan reporter Enrique Rodriguez Larreta. [passage omitted]

### Mendoza Radio Station Attacked, Cables Cut

*PY2909220088 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Text] Mendoza—This morning a group of unidentified individuals attacked the radio station Emisora del Sol, FM, owned by LV-10 Radio de Cuyo.

The incident occurred during the early morning hours. A group of four to six individuals cut the coaxial cables connecting the transmitter to the FM antenna and interrupted the power supply.

Authorities believe the purpose of the attack was to interrupt the radio broadcasts because the station directs most of its criticism against Pinochet's dictatorial regime and promotes the no-vote in the upcoming plebiscite in Chile.

## Bolivia

### Shining Path Group Reportedly Clashes With Army

*PY2909131988 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Text] According to international news agency reports, residents of Larecaja Province, specifically of Sorata, Pelechuco, and towns in between, yesterday evening reported the presence of a guerrilla group linked to the Shining Path, which may have clashed with Bolivian military troops on 27 September.

The news agencies reported that the people said the group may be led by Peruvian guerrilla Abimael Guzman and that the Army's announcement of maneuvers in that region is totally false, because Army members have raided houses and killed four Shining Path members. Some unidentified people have also been injured.

The people also said this group began apparently peaceful activities 2 years ago. It is not known how this group was discovered in Bolivian territory. One of the reasons for their presence in Bolivia may be that they cannot return to Peru because the Peruvian troops have blocked their way back into Ayacucho Province.

During the past few hours, more than 4,000 troops of the three services of the Bolivian Armed Forces have tightened control along the roads to the towns of Mapiri, Sorata, and Pelechuco, as well as nearby towns.

As was reported a few days ago, the Peruvian guerrilla commandos use Bolivian territory to obtain food, medicine, weapons, and other supplies, but they are not planning to promote any insurrection in Bolivia.

We reiterate that Interior Minister Juan Carlos Duran has said absolute tranquillity prevails throughout Bolivian territory and he denied the presence of irregular groups in Larecaja.

The minister stressed that anti-insurgency military maneuvers are being conducted in the area and that they have nothing to do with the reports of the armed groups.

### Duran Denies Clash

*PY2909132788 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Text] Interior Minister Juan Carlos Duran has said that absolute tranquillity prevails throughout Bolivian territory and has denied the presence of irregular groups in Larecaja Province. In statements to the "Good Morning, Bolivia" program of Panamericana this morning, the minister said that he met with the members of the high military command, who gave him assurances they have no information on alleged clashes between military troops and armed groups allegedly belonging to the Shining Path.

The minister said that anti-insurgency maneuvers are being conducted in the area, but they have nothing to do with the frequently reported presence of armed groups.

The minister stressed that the government has the capacity to neutralize any armed group anywhere in Bolivia, adding that the people should keep calm in the face of the news agency reports on alleged clashes in Larecaja. He said the Armed Forces are the guarantors of the people's tranquillity and the security of the residents of Larecaja and other villages is guaranteed.

### Defense Minister on Maneuvers

*PY2909133988 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Text] The military maneuvers that are being conducted in the Sorata region, which will end this weekend, will faithfully reflect the Armed Forces' capability. Defense Minister Alfonso Revollo said the Bolivian Navy, Air Force, and Army conducted a joint exercise to show the troops' capacity to receive training and to mobilize.

It has been reported that the troops, which underwent intense anti-insurgency training, will show the progress they have made and will prove that they are ready for any contingency.

The commanders are closely following the work of the staff and the strategies of the exercises, which will end on Sunday.

### Bedregal Addresses Group of 77 Meeting on Debt

*PY2909175088 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Text] To meet its foreign debt obligations, Bolivia would have to spend 30 percent of its income from exports, and this is tantamount to sentencing the people to social and political chaos and despair, said Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez, who spoke on behalf of Bolivia at the 12th annual meeting of the Group of 77. This meeting took place in New York and was attended by foreign ministers from 120 nations. The ministers voiced their opinions on the foreign debt and other international issues.

Bedregal said that the foreign debt dilemma, that is, the inability to pay on the one hand and the impossibility of defaulting on the other, must be overcome through a rational approach, and that the mere management of the debt must be replaced by actions aimed at finding a lasting solution that would take growth into account.

The Bolivian foreign minister asserted that Bolivia is unable to comply with its foreign debt obligations, despite the efforts that have been made to pay off the country's debt. He advocated a meeting of debtor countries to set forth a definitive position and overcome the problem.

Bedregal added that debt rescheduling operations must be subordinate to growth programs, that funds earmarked for the servicing of the debt must be allocated to finance urgent development requirements, and that the disbursement of contracted loans must be expedited.

### Huanuni Miners Approve Agreement, Lift Strike

*PY2909190588 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Text] Striking miners have been briefed by their union leaders. The miners, who have expressed their dissatisfaction, were briefed by their union leaders during a 4-hour general assembly that ended before dawn today. During the assembly the miners decided to approve the labor agreement and sign it.

The miners also said that the 30-day strike was unsuccessful because it did not achieve its main goal, that is, to establish two work shifts every 24 hours. They added that labor mobilizations such as this one that have been carried out to achieve socioeconomic goals have failed due to bad labor leadership.

Victor Lopez Arias, who participated in the negotiations that sought to resolve the Huanuni labor conflict, told La Red Panamericana that the strikers did not overwhelming approve the agreement, but he added that the miners

approved the agreement because they are aware of the need to end this labor conflict. Therefore, the Huanuni miners have approved the agreement, and they will sign it this afternoon.

According to Lopez Arias, the strike of the nationalized mining sector has ended throughout the country.

## Briefs

### Central Bank Reserve Figures

Bolivian Central Bank President Jacques Trigo has reported that the country's gross and net reserves stand at $500 million, which, according to him, is enough to guarantee the nation's economic stability. Trigo explained that of this amount $300 million is gross reserves and the rest can be considered net reserves. He also indicated that the Central Bank is being reorganized to provide better services. [Summary] [*PY2909185888 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Sep 88*]

## Brazil

### VASP Plane Flying Domestic Route Hijacked

*PY2909175488 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1725 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 29 Sep (EFE)—An unknown armed individual today highjacked a VASP [Sao Paulo Airlines] plane with 96 passengers on board. According to preliminary information, the hijacker has killed a passenger and the copilot.

The Brazilian Ministry of Aeronautics reported that the airliner is overflying Brasilia, whose airport has been closed by order of the Brazilian Government.

The plane departed Porto Velho, capital of Rondonia State in the Amazon region, at 0800 local time for Rio de Janeiro. It was forced to land in Belo Horizonte and afterwards diverted to Brasilia.

### Plane Lands in Goiania

*PY2909181888 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1738 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Text] Brasilia, 29 Sep (AFP)—The Aeronautics Ministry has reported that the VASP plane [words indistinct] a man this morning with 104 people on board, landed in Goiania, Goias State, at about 1400 local time. Goiania is 200 km south of Brasilia.

The source added that a member of the crew has reportedly been injured.

The Brasilia airport has resumed its activities.

The VASP Boeing 737 was making its regular flight: Porto Velho (Rondonia)-Cuiba (Mato Grosso)-Brasilia-Belo Horizonte (Minas Gerais)-Rio de Janeiro. The plane was hijacked after it took of from Belo Horizonte.

The reasons for the hijacking are still unknown.

### Body of Copilot Removed

*PY2909193488 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1913 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Excerpt] Goiania, 29 Sep (EFE)—It has been reported here that the dead body of the copilot of the VASP plane that was hijacked today by unknown people was removed from the plane this afternoon, along with a seriously injured crew member.

Ninety-seven passengers and six crew members remain inside the plane. The name of the dead copilot is Salvador Evangelista.

The Brasilia police have reported that there is apparently only one hijacker, while radio stations have said that there are several hijackers and that military authorities are negotiating with them at the Goiania airport. Goiania is the capital of Goias State, locatd 200 km from Brasilia.

It was also reported that the hijackers have demanded that the plane—which has practically run out of fuel—be refueled. Airline authorities have said that with full gas tanks, the plane could cross the ocean.

### Police Director Talks to Crew

*PY2909194488 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 1928 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Text] Aeronautics Ministry officials have just reported that the government has agreed to refuel the plane if the highjackers free the 97 passengers.

Federal Police Director Romeu Tuma is already in Goiania, and at this moment he is talking with the injured crew members.

### Aeronautics Ministry Note

*PY2909203688 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2020 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Text] Here is a report on the hijacked VASP plane at Goiania airport:

Army and police members went near the plane but retreated immediately. The Aeronautics Ministry issued an official note stating that the hijacking took place 20 minutes after the airplane took off from the Confins airport in Belo Horizonte.

The communique states that there is only one hijacker. He is short, dark, with curly hair, and seems to be younger than 30. He boarded the plane in Belo Horizonte. The VASP plane carries 98 passengers and 7 crew members.

The Aeronautics Ministry communique states that as long as the airplane is on the ground, the antikidnapping actions are the responsibility of the Federal Police.

### Hijacker Requests New Plane

*PY2909213488 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2120 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Text] Fernando Murilo, commander of the hijacked VASP jetliner, has just asked the control tower of Goiania airport to furnish a Bandeirante plane for the hijacker to fly to Brasilia.

Murilo said he has persuaded the hijacker to leave the Boeing VASP aircraft and fly aboard a Bandeirante plane to Brasilia. The hijacker said he would turn himself in to police in Brasilia. The control tower is already preparing a Bandeirante plane.

### Hijacker Wounded, Captured

*PY2909234788 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2255 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Early in the evening, the captain of the Boeing plane convinced the hijacker to return to Brasilia in a Bandeirante plane. The Bandeirante plane was parked next to the Boeing. The hijacker left the Boeing to go to the other with two crew members, and an exchange of shots ensued.

Federal Police Chief Romeu Tuma has just held a news conference to report on the outcome of the hijacking. He said that the hijacker left the Boeing to board the Bandeirante plane with Murilo, the captain of the Boeing. The hijacker suddenly fired a shot at the commander's leg and ran under the plane, firing shots. The hijacker sustained several bullet wounds. Tuma added that the hijacker has been taken to the Goiania hospital.

Tuma reported that the hijacker's intention was to go to Brasilia and crash the plane into a public building. This shows that the hijacker is mentally ill. [passage omitted]

### Soviet: CEA Document Will Not Affect Ties

*PY2909035488 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 Sep 88 p 6*

[Excerpt] Brasilia—Soviet Ambassador to Brazil Leonid Filippovich Kuzmin has stated, after visiting Army Minister Leonidas Pires Goncalves, that the leak of documents of the 17th Conference of Armies of the America (CEA) urging the military to fight communism will not affect relations between Brazil and the Soviet Union. Kuzmin said he did not discuss the matter with the Army minister and that the objective of the meeting was to pave the road for President Jose Sarney's trip to the Soviet Union in October.

Kuzmin said he did not discuss with Pires the decisions of the 17th CEA conference. During the visit to the minister, Kuzmin was accompanied by the minister counselor of the embassy, Vladimir Tiourdanev, and Civil Attache Andre Slotov. Today Kuzmin will visit Aeronautics Minister Octavio Moreira Lima. [passage omitted]

### National Defense Advisory Secretariat Created

*PY2909182088 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Text] President Jose Sarney has signed a decree creating the Superior Council for the Defense of Freedom of Creation and Freedom of Expression, which will replace the Superior Council of Censorship. The new council, which will be subordinate to the Justice Ministry, will enforce censorship on the basis of the age of the public, as is set forth in the new constitution. The council will also function as an appellate court for whoever feels that his rights of expression have been violated.

Through another decree, the president created the National Defense Advisory Secretariat.

This information has been supplied by Comptroller General Saulo Ramos, who said that to restructure the secretariat, President Sarney availed himself of the terms of paragraph 5, Article 81, of the current Constitution.

[Begin Ramos recording] A new secretariat was created today. The structure of the General Secretariat of the National Security Council has thus been transformed into the National Defense Advisory Secretariat. The facilities, the jurisdiction, and the powers of the Secretariat of the National Security Council have been transferred to the new secretariat.

The new secretariat will also have the function of advising the president and the high-ranking state organizations linked with national security.

This decree has taken into account the terms of the new constitutional clause that creates the National Defense Council. [end recording]

After the promulgation of the new constitution, the decree will have the power of a law, that is, only a new law can modify it.

### Minimum Salary Increased; Inflation Rate Given

*PY3009010988 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Excerpt] President Jose Sarney has signed a decree establishing a new minimum wage of 23,700 cruzados, effective 1 October. The minimum reference salary has been increased to 15,756 cruzados.

According to figures released this afternoon by the IBGE [Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics] foundation, the September inflation rate has reached 24 percent.

The OTN [National Treasury Notes] has been increased to 2,976.89 cruzados. Savings accounts will pay 24.12 percent interest. [passage omitted]

## Chile

### Polls Cited as Showing Yes-Vote Option Leading

#### Investigative Police Poll

*PY2909223288 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[All figures as heard]

[Text] According to the latest nationwide poll conducted by the Investigative Police, 53.25 percent of the people will vote yes while 46.75 percent will vote no in the plebiscite scheduled for 5 October.

The poll, which was completed on 20 September, was broken down by regions, taking a given number of inhabitants as a reference point for the different opinions.

According to the poll, the yes-vote will win in all regions except the 12th region of Magallanes, where 39 percent of the people will vote yes and 45 percent will vote no.

In other regions described as difficult, such as the 5th region of Valparaiso, 46 percent of the people will vote yes and 39.6 percent will vote no. In the 8th region of Bio Bio, 45.4 percent of the people will vote yes and 42.7 percent will vote no.

In the metropolitan region, the poll indicates that 48.6 of the people will vote yes, 44.1 percent will vote no, and 11.2 percent are undecided.

In short, the Investigative Police polled 12,000 people. A total of 5,574 people will vote yes, 4,894 will vote no, and 1,532 are undecided.

#### Gallup-Chile Survey

*PY3009031388 Santiago Television Nacional de Chile Network in Spanish 0030 GMT 30 Sep 88*

[Text] The results of a Gallup-Chile survey conducted in mid-September covering the entire country, including rural areas, is as follows:

Forty-seven percent of those questioned support the yes-vote, 42 percent support the no-vote, and 11 percent are undecided.

Carlos Ashton said that even though the results can be extrapolated for 7,435,000 registered voters, the firm only counts 7,015,000 voters because it excluded all those living in collective housing such as military barracks, hospitals, hotels, and other similar institutions.

The farthest corners of the country and islands rural in character were not considered, either.

The answers received were placed in locked boxes and the balloting was secret.

### Social Democrats' Papi on Vote, Party Split

*PM2809152488 Madrid YA in Spanish 26 Sep 88 p 10*

[Interview with Social Democratic Party Secretary General Mario Papi by A. Tagarro—date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Santiago— [Passage omitted] [Tagarro] If Pinochet had not been nominated as candidate, would you have supported a "yes" vote?

[Papi] I would still have voted "no," but I admit that it would have been different. If the candidate had not been Pinochet many people would have been willing to vote "yes" because the present economic system obviously enjoys more support than General Pinochet.

[Tagarro] And bearing in mind Gen Pinochet's change of image....

[Papi] That ghastly soft image he has assumed and his pearl tiepin do not alter his real nature. As far as his behavior is concerned, Pinochet is absolutely convinced that the art of politics is the art of deceiving other people.

[Tagarro] What merits do you acknowledge on the part of the present regime?

[Papi] One of the most important things it has done is to advance the process of administrative and bureaucratic decentralization and regionalization. The country's domestic finances are in a fairly reasonable state and its economic policy on exports is also good. On the other hand, I do not believe that the Constitution is good at all.

[Tagarro] So on what bases will the transition take place in the event of a "no" victory?

[Papi] All the political forces except the Communist Party have signed three pacts whereby they pledge to ensure the country's governability, that is, to behave in such a way that, whatever the government, those in opposition will cooperate for the sake of institutional

stability. Second, there is an awareness that a center grouping should be formed, probably led by a Christian Democrat or Social Democrat.

[Tagarro] Is the center coalition formed recently within the opposition—comprising, among others, the Social Democratic, Christian Democratic, Liberal, and Radical Parties—in line with this?

[Papi] Yes. I believe it has been a good thing. It is useful, basically, for imparting tranquillity, though the details will have to be settled later.

[Tagarro] Nevertheless, while other parties have been uniting the Social Democrats have split....

[Papi] What happened is that a minority faction caused a split by trying to alter the party line and ultimately joining the "yes" supporters. It is unprecedented in our history for a leader of the stature of Arturo Benegas—who heads the dissident faction—to make such a radical turnabout and transfer to the "yes" camp a month before an election.

[Tagarro] To what do you attribute it?

[Papi] Undoubtedly such a major change is not a matter of principle. When someone has been committed to something for 15 years, you can't tell me he is going to realize overnight that he has been mistaken for 15 years. We believe there have been definite understandings with the government.

[Tagarro] Has the Social Democrats' split damaged the image of the parties agreed upon a "no" vote?

[Papi] From the viewpoint of the public image, it is confusing and damaging. The government is exploiting it by saying that opposition members have come over to the government, and it has done this with other parties too.

[Tagarro] Do you honestly believe that the "no" vote will win?

[Papi] At the moment I believe there is no reason for the "yes" vote to win.

[Tagarro] If the "no" vote does win, can you envisage Gen Pinochet announcing his defeat?

[Papi] Quite frankly, this is one of the things that keeps me awake nights. I cannot picture the scene. I cannot imagine it....

## CUT Leader Upholds Nonviolence in Plebiscite

*PY2809182488 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0516 GMT 28 Sep 88*

[Excerpts] Santiago, 27 Sep (EFE)—Chilean union leader Ricardo Barrenechea has stated that the eventual victory of the opposition in the upcoming plebiscite must be defended without violence in order not to give the regime an excuse "to again take over the government by force."

In an interview with EFE Barrenechea said: "We must defend the victory of the opposition by participating in a full and organized manner. We must avoid provocations in order not to give an excuse to those who want the Armed Forces to take over the government." [passage omitted]

Ricardo Barrenechea is a leader of the Central Labor Union (CUT), which represents 300,000 employees. This is between 75 and 80 percent of the Chilean unionized labor mass. Barrenechea said the victory of the no-vote in the upcoming plebiscite "is a challenge for democracy."

He added: "It means to recover democracy, to start to work for the future, to seek a solution to problems caused by hunger and unemployment, to try to make the institutions respect and study the proposals made by Chilean workers, and to respect man and his work."

In the case of a victory of the no-vote, Barrenechea stresses the need "to draft a strategy to avoid taking false steps. If we do this, the regime will not have the excuse to claim that they need to take over the government by force, because there is chaos in the country following a victory by the no-vote."

Ricardo Barrenechea, who is 45 years old and who is an oil workers union leader, added: "This is a process in which we must establish political and social power. It is the only power with which we can oppose an armed front."

He said: "There are two alternatives: a revolution or social mobilization."

Barrenechea said: "We reject the first alternative because by promoting violence in an armed regime we will be granting the Armed Forces an excuse to take over the government. However, through social mobilizations we will be mobilizing the people."

Barrenechea made this statement a few days after the extreme left proposed that a "provisional government" be installed in case of an eventual victory of the no-vote or in case of a fraud, while former Communist Senator Volodia Teitelboim said there should be an "uprising" of the people starting the day of the plebiscite.

Barrenechea said: "If the extreme left wants to make a proposal, it should seek support. A strategy, a tactic, is either imposed or it is supported by a consensus. I believe we have already experienced too many impositions during the regime."

The union leader also urged the Armed Forces "not to be deceived and to honor their traditions." [passage omitted]

### PCCh Comments on No-Vote Victory, Teitelboim

*PY2809031188 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Sep 88*

[Text] The PCCh Central Committe said Volodia Teitelboim's comments reflect the position of the PCCh. The PCCh has been outlawed by the constitutional court.

Teitelboim said a provisional government should take over after the no-vote victory. He also said it is valid to defend the opposition victory by a popular uprising.

PCCh leaders Mireya Baltra, Jose Sanfuentes, and Gonzalo Rovira held a news conference today in which they confirmed they support the idea of the people taking to the streets on 5 October to celebrate their victory.

Mireya Baltra said the only way the yes-vote can win is if authorities engage in a scandalous manipulation of the balloting results. She added that the people would not recognize a yes-vote victory.

Regarding a government declaration saying that the PCCh seeks to destabilize the government to create the proper conditions for their violent accession to power, the PCCh leaders said the declaration demonstrates a government campaign to create the proper climate for a fraud.

### MIR Spokesman Rejects Yes Win, Urges Uprising

*PY2909031788 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Sep 88*

[Text] Jeckar Nehgme, spokesman of the proscribed Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR], has disclosed that this group has already decided to reject a yes-vote victory in the plebiscite and has urged the citizenry to support the MIR's decision to vote no.

Nehgme also invited the citizenry to take to the streets on 5 October and start a general strike that will make the country ungovernable. Insisting on the MIR's decision to break away from the institutional process, Nehgme demanded—if the no-vote wins—the immediate departure of President Pinochet and the replacement of the Constitution promulgated in 1980.

Nehgme thus voiced his support for the appeal made a few days ago by Communist leader Volodia Teitelboim, who has also already rejected a yes-vote victory. He also invited the people to rebel.

The MIR spokesman said this extremist organization does not dismiss any action to impose a no-vote victory, including the use of arms. Nehgme demanded the drawing up of a new constitution, with the election of a constituent assembly and a provisional government.

He said the MIR, with its actions, will start a progressive phase of the struggle of the masses designed to destabilize the government.

### Investigative Police Discover Suitcase With Arms

*PY2709193188 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Sep 88*

[Text] The Chilean Investigative Police have seized a suitcase filled with M-16 rifles and ammunition. The suitcase had been left in the luggage compartment of a provincial bus by unknown people.

In response to a call from a provincial bus company, Investigative Police agents went to the bus terminal and seized the suitcase. The policemen opened the suitcase in the presence of bus company employees and executives and found that it contained 4 M-16 rifles, 4 ammunition clips, and 210 cartriges.

According to the information obtained so far, the suitcase had been given to the bus attendant by a well-dressed unidentified person, approximately 28 years of age, of medium height, with fair skin and light hair. The police have released a sketch of the suspect while continuing an investigation to establish his whereabouts.

## Colombia

### ELN Attacks Texas Petroleum Company Manager

*PA2909180188 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1734 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Report by Maria Clara Gracia]

[Excerpts] A Camilist Command cell from the self-styled Army of National Liberation, ELN, has claimed credit for an attack against the manager of Texas Petroleum Company. The authorities reported that the bomb used in the attack had 20 kg of dynamite and was activated from a telephone booth near the site of the attack.

Two individuals belonging to an ELN urban cell carried out the attack against John Baker, general manager of Texas Petroleum Company. The attack occurred on 31st Avenue and 125 A Street, northern Bogota. It was reported that 20 kg of dynamite were placed in an automobile parked next to a hydrant. The bomb was activated by electrical ignition using two telephone cables.

According to National Police explosives experts, the person who activated the bomb was 50 meters away. [passage omitted]

Although the manager was unharmed, four people were injured, including a domestic servant—Lucila Suarez, 20—who was passing by at the time of the explosion and lost both legs, one eye, and one ear, and is unconscious in the Simon Bolivar Hospital intensive care unit.

**Uraba Banana Workers Temporarily Lift Strike**
*PA2909175788 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Sep 88*

[Excerpt] The 26,000 banana workers in Uraba, in Colombia's northwest, temporarily lifted their 2-week strike following an announcement that the government, the zone's military chiefs, and eight banana workers' unions reached an agreement.

The workers were protesting the issuance of identification cards, which forced them to register their names and provide personal information to the region's military units. The workers were given safe-conduct passes. Without them, the workers ran the risk of being treated as guerrillas.

According to last night's agreement, the issuance of identification cards will be suspended until 15 October while the workers, government, and military hold talks to reach a final agreement. [passage omitted]

## Ecuador

**Borja on Administration's Economic Measures**
*PA2909230988 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Text] Ecuadoran President Rodrigo Borja said yesterday: We expect that the economic measures taken will begin to yield results in the coming months. He also pointed out that the purpose of these measures is to create sustained and strong economic growth in Ecuador, and that is the reason Ecuadoreans have behaved so responsibly and earnestly.

The president spoke yesterday during a solemn ceremony to mark the founding of Ibarra municipality. He noted that the first action taken by his administration was aimed at curbing inflation and reducing it from its current level of 70 percent to 30 percent in 1989. In this regard, he said that the government has recovered the ability to regulate the economy, specifically, to set the price of foreign currencies, which previously had been subject to the whims of special interest groups. Borja added that a tax was imposed on those who benefited from the sucre exchange system [sucretizacion]. He explained that he imposed a system whereby those with more money pay more taxes in order to overcome the financial crisis the country is facing.

Borja recalled that the country was faced with a 70-percent increase in prices as a result of economic measures—particularly monetary measures—adopted by the Febres-Cordero administration in its final days. He said that these measures were meant to serve the past administration's special political patrons. It would have been impossible to continue the wild spree indulged in by the private economic forces that did whatever they chose with the national economy, the president said.

## Peru

**Villanueva on Prospects for Relations With IMF**
*PY2909155788 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Text] Regarding a report stating that the IMF has assumed a new attitude, Prime Minister Armando Villanueva del Campo today said that if the IMF changes its policy, Peru would accept it and adapt to the new circumstances.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] How does the government see the change of attitude of the IMF, which now takes into consideration the situation of the countries in crisis?

[Villanueva] Well, we are satisfied with it. I want to explain clearly the position of the government and the APRA party regarding the IMF.

The Peruvian Government, that is, the APRA government, adopted a very firm position regarding the IMF's policy, which was not suitable for Latin America or the debtor countries. We were the first, the leaders, in taking the following position: to pay what our economy allows us without starving our people for the sake of honoring commitments that are not in keeping with our reality.

We said that we would not be subject to an IMF policy that harms the interests and lives of our people. We also said—and for many months I was the main spokesman of this position—that if the IMF changed its policy, we would accept it and adapt to the new circumstances.

This is happening right now. The IMF has announced a new policy, and if it is more in keeping with our reality, well, it is welcome.

[Reporter] Why has the IMF changed?

[Villanueva] I think the IMF understood that the reality of the debtor countries does not allow them to remain subject to a norm that was understandable and acceptable in the past, but not any longer. The reality of this great world debt crisis, a multimillion dollar debt, has demonstrated to the IMF that it was necessary to change methods. Therefore, we welcome the change. This is not a domestic war [words indistinct].

[Reporter] And what will the government do as a result of this so-called welcome change?

[Villanueva] I am speaking in the name of the government.

[Reporter] Minister, according to several commentators and congressmen, Peru needs an economic program based on some IMF rules to resume talks with this international organization.

[Villanueva] The economic programs of our countries are not subject to prescriptions. That is what happened in the past when, for example, a doctor tried to cure the flu of a Puno region patient with European medicines. The patient had to be cured with coca tea. Economic programs must be adapted to the reality of each country.

We have an economic program, a plan of action, that is currently being studied and acknowledged with a realistic attitude. We cannot pay with what the Peruvian people need to eat.

About 1 and ½ years ago in the United States, when we discussed the debt issue, I told Edward Kennedy that we acknowledge the debt and want to pay it. We will honor our commitments, but we must adapt the payment of the debt to the survival of our people, because, for example, if one dies he can no longer pay, right? So it is in the interest of all the creditors that we live increasingly better every day so that we can pay.

[Reporter] What are the best conditions for payment for Peru now?

[Villanueva] I think it must be understood that we cannot be subject to norms.... [changes thought] Look, I am Marxist-oriented—and people should not be shocked at this—but in criticizing Marxism, we realized that properly applied it proposed universal solutions, though Haya de la Torre [APRA party founder] had said that the reality of a European worker who builds machines is different from that of a Latin American worker who only operates the machine someone else built.

Engels had said that the reality of a North American worker is different from that of a Tierra del Fuego worker. That is why we started criticizing Marxism. There are no universal laws.

We apply the criticism we made of Marxism to the IMF and to any world organization. We cannot use the same prescription for different realities. The IMF seems to have reacted, and right now it is proposing formulas that I have not yet seen but that, according to reports, are more in keeping with our reality.

If this is the case, the government and the party are happy because this means that we are beginning to understand each other. The important thing is to reach an understanding based on the APRA position that there are no universal laws. There is not a single prescription for everyone. Textbooks do not shape reality; rather, the reality and the numbers must help shape the textbooks and the norms of economic policy.

[Reporter] Considering our reality, sir, how would you describe us?

[Villanueva] We are an honest people who want to pay but who also want to survive.

[Reporter] Will the 10 pecent policy be modified, Minister?

[Villanueva] I do not think so. Not now. [end recording]

### Rebel Attack on Canete Police Station Kills 6

*PY2909232188 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0446 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Text] Lima, 28 Sep (EFE)—It has been reported in Lima that five policemen and a civilian died today in an attack carried out by presumed members of the Peruvian "Shining Path" terrorist group against a Civil Guard station in the province of Canete.

The attack, in which firearms and explosives were used, was carried out against the police station in Nuevo Imperial, 10 km from Canete and 149 km south of Lima, according to a corrrespondent of the "Radio Programas del Peru" station.

The victims of the attack were: Civil Guard Lieutenant Jaime Diaz, Corporals Nicolas Roman, Juan Moscoso, Hector Villar, and Socias Lopez, and peasant Antonio Yactayo.

The source added that two more agents were seriously wounded and taken to the Canete hospital.

This attack comes in addition to other terrorist actions carried out today in Canete by Shining Path members who detonated at least nine bombs in the downtown area and the outskirts.

According to the radio station, some bombs exploded in state buildings in Canete, causing only property damage, although a presumed Shining Path member was blown to pieces when a bomb exploded in his hands.

The attacks in Canete are part of a series of terrorist attacks recorded over the past 8 days in several localities in Peru. A governor and a policeman were killed in these attacks.

## Briefs

### New Deputy Energy Minister

Minister of Mines and Energy Jose Carrasco Tavaras today swore in Daniel Nunez Castillo as new deputy energy minister. The ceremony took place at the Energy and Mines Ministry. [Excerpt] [*PY2709214088 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Sep 88*]

## Uruguay

### Official Says Argentina 'Violates' 1974 Treaty

*PY2709034688 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Sep 88*

[Text] As a consequence of a ceremony held on Martin Garcia Island by the government of Buenos Aires Province, the Uruguayan Government has demanded that Argentina fully respect the 1974 border treaty.

This is why acting Foreign Minister Ope Pasquet summoned Argentine Ambassador to Uruguay Carlos Humberto Perette to the Foreign Ministry. After the meeting, as he was leaving the Foreign Ministry, Perette did not wish to make any statements to the media. Minister Pasquet, however, explained the situation to journalists.

[Begin Pasquet recording] In our opinion, these actions are a clear violation of the River Plate Treaty signed in 1974 by the two countries.

According to that treaty, Martin Garcia Island belongs to Argentina. However, some clauses of the treaty clearly establish that this island cannot be used for anything but what is specified in Articles No 45 and 63 of the treaty. That is, it must be used as a flora and fauna reserve and as the site of the River Plate administrative committee. These are the only things that may be done on Martin Garcia Island.

The ceremony that took place clearly violates the treaty signed by our two countries in 1974, definitely ending the River Plate border conflict. On 23 September a newspaper reported that these activities would take place; at that time we contacted Ambassador Perette by phone to inform him of our surprise and our concern over the reports. We were surprised because the newspaper article stated that the Buenos Aires Province government wanted to hold a ceremony on Martin Garcia Island to reaffirm Argentine sovereignty.

We do not understand the need for this ceremony, since there is a treaty, which must be respected, that ends the border conflict and establishes that the island is under Argentine jurisdiction. We are also worried because, as we said on 23 September, this activity violates the treaty.

The ceremony was confirmed today, so we summoned Ambassador Perette and gave him a diplomatic note in which our government states that this ceremony violates the 1974 treaty. It also expresses Uruguay's hope that such actions will not be repeated.

We are aware of the fact it is not the Argentine Government that is responsible for this episode, but rather the Buenos Aires Province government. However, we are faced with a situation created by a public authority; therefore, it is our duty to point out something that is clearly and undeniably a violation of the 1974 treaty.

We currently enjoy excellent relations with Argentina, which we wish to strengthen and consolidate. We are sure that the Argentines share this objective. However, it is also clear that cooperation and solidarity can be built only on the basis of mutual respect. Respect for the treaty is absolutely essential for the fraternal and respectful relations we want to build between the two countries.

That is why we delivered the note, and naturally it must have already been sent to the Argentine Foreign Ministry. We hope that in the future we will not have to go through this kind of episode, which does not reflect the excellent relations we have with Argentina. [end recording]

### Barrios: Incident 'Overcome'

*PY2909165488 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0329 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 28 Sep (EFE)—Uruguayan Foreign Minister Luis Barrios Tassano today acknowledged that the incident with Argentina over the Martin Garcia Island, in the River Plate, "is an episode that has been overcome."

Barrios Tassano was interviewed by Radio Carve of Montevideo and replied over the telephone from New York about the incident involving Buenos Aires Province Governor Antonio Cafiero, an incident that prompted a diplomatic protest by Uruguay.

The Uruguayan foreign minister said that he had met with his Argentine counterpart, Dante Caputo, who is chairing the 43d UN General Assembly. Barrios Tassano stressed that "all of us agreed to clarify this misjudgment regarding the use of Martin Garcia Island."

He added that "over the next few hours this matter will become unimportant, because the Argentine Foreign Ministry will give its opinion."

Barrios Tassano believes the incident "undoubtedly was the result of a misunderstanding, certainly overlooking the 1974 treaty stipulations."

The Uruguayan foreign minister added that relations with Argentina have not changed because "the fact a protest was made does not mean it was done in an inappropriate and angry way. It was just a reminder of the River Plate Treaty stipulations and the use that Argentina can make of its jurisdiction on Martin Garcia Island." [passage omitted]

### Zerbino Signs Investment Accord in Netherlands

*PY2409200588 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0930 GMT 24 Sep 88*

[Text] Uruguayan Economy and Finance Minister Ricardo Zerbino and Netherlands Foreign Trade Minister Yvonne Van Rooy have signed an agreement to

reciprocally encourage and guarantee investments that would contribute to generating a broad amount of investments by the Netherlands private sector in certain Uruguayan sectors.

The purpose of the agreement is to ensure that the countries' investors are granted fair and nondiscriminatory treatment.

Minister Zerbino also held a meeting with Finance Secretary [name indistinct] to discuss financial issues of mutual interest.

The two government authorities agreed to begin negotiations for an agreement to prevent double taxation.

Zerbino, who held meetings with several Netherlands Government authorities, met with the Regional Council for Latin America and with representatives of the banking, industrial, and commercial sectors. He briefed them on the situation in Uruguay and the possibilities for investment in our country.

### Aeroflot To Begin Flights to Montevideo in 1989

*PY2809213388 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 22 Sep 88 p 10*

[Text] A reliable government source told EL DIA yesterday that the Soviet airline company "Aeroflot" will begin flights between Moscow and Montevideo in 1989. Aeroflot will make 16 flights annually with no commercial rights. The flights will be "charter" ones to relieve crew members of Soviet fishing ships operating in the South Atlantic.

The company's request has been submitted for the consideration of the National Civil Aviation Board, where it has been said that the request will be approved within the next few days because the Foreign Ministry has not posed any objections.

The source explained that the frequency of the "noncommercial" Aeroflot flights is not related to another request submitted to the government to operate on the Montevideo-Moscow route as a regular commercial flight.

He explained that "the government is also studying the other request, but it has nothing to do with the new request."

The 16 annual flights that will begin next year will not allow the Aeroflot planes to carry Uruguayan passengers to the Soviet Union. The flights will operate solely with Soviet citizens.

## Guyana

### Seven Unions Walk Out of TUC Conference

*FL2809195488 Bridgetown CANA in English 1914 GMT 28 Sep 88*

[By Courtney Gibson]

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sept 28, CANA—Guyana's labour movement, often tormented by divided loyalties, is trying to assert its independence, in steps that could well see emergence of a rival to the umbrella Trade Union Congress (TUC).

Seven of the TUC's 24 affiliates walked out of the organisation's 35th annual delegates conference at the weekend, complaining that voting procedures were undemocratic and were being manipulated by the government, anxious for labour endorsement of imminent austerity in an already troubled economy.

The seven dissident trade unions have made no firm decisions about their next move, but at a news conference September 27, their leaders left little doubt that one of their options is the creation of a rival to the TUC.

At least one of the seven—the 2,100-strong National Association of Agricultural, Commercial, and Industrial Employees (NAACIE)—is already reported to have decided to pull out of the TUC, although its spokesman at a news conference here, N.K. Gopaul, said a final decision will await discussions with other dissenting unions. Their chief grouse is the influence which 17 other trade union members of the TUC exert over the organisation—influence which the dissenters insist is out of proportion to their actual membership.

Dissidents point out, for example, that the 17 represent about 40,000 members and enjoy 149 delegates, while they themselves represent just under 36,500 members, but are entitled to 98 delegates.

In addition to NAACIE, the dissident unions are the opposition-aligned Guyana Agricultural and General Workers Union, the Commercial and Clerical Workers Union, Guyana Mine Workers Union, University of Guyana Workers Union, the Public Service Union, and the Guyana Bauxite Supervisors Union.

They have been pressing for the implementation of some kind of proportional representation system, under which each union will be entitled to one delegate for up to 500 members and an additional delegate for each additiional 500 members. Current arrangements allot three delegates for up to the first 250 members in addition to one other delegate for each additional 250 members.

This problem is not new to the TUC, having troubled the organisation for several years. Repeated efforts to alter the TUC's rules to redress the imbalance have always been defeated.

Dissidents describe some of the 17 unions as little more than paper organisations, which, with padded memberships, enjoy disproportionate representation at the TUC conference. But at the September annual conference, it was decided that a special conference will be convened in April next year to work out the problem.

But the seven dissident unions are not optimistic about the prospects for change, even at that proposed meeting. Leaders fear that the very delegates themselves to the special conference, will be selected under the same rules that they are trying to change, thus virtually guaranteeing that the status quo is maintained.

Spokesmen at a news conference, which dissidents held here to outline their position, also criticised the method of selecting delegates to the annual conferences of the TUC.

They noted, for example, that the delegation of the Guyana Labour Union (GLU), whose titular head is President Desmond Hoyte, included Georgetown Mayor Robert Williams, who they said was not himself involved in the day-to-day life of the GLU.

It also included Kester Alves, who until recently was head of the political and press division of the office of the president, and who is now directior of information in the Ministry of Information.

Dissidents described their selection as "most unfortunate" particularly since the GLU itself founded by Hubert Nathaniel Critchlow, who, "for most of his life campaigned to prevent the politicians from seizing the union that the workers created."

The seven dissident unions accuse the Government of Guyana of wanting to kill trade union militancy in Guyana, because it wants "total control" of the TUC. The reason is that the government needs TUC support for the "anticipated harsh (economic) measures to be introduced..." according to the seven. They fear that these measures would "seriously erode the already suppressed living standards of the workers."

Government, they added, will now have to decide if a TUC without representatives of such key sectors as bauxite, sugar, commercial and the public service, could be genuinely representative of workers in Guyana.

Six of the seven unions have, for years, formed a loose coalition which was generally considered unfavourable to the government. A significant change took place September 25 when the Public Service Union joined them.

### CHRONICLE Urges Labor Peace

*FL2809212388 Bridgetown CANA in English 2107 GMT 28 Sep 88*

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sept 28, CANA—The official Guyana CHRONICLE newspaper Wednesday called for peace in the labour movement in Guyana "in time for the coming storms."

The CHRONICLE's appeal, in an editorial, came in the midst of a row in the 24-member Trades Union Congress (TUC), with seven dissident affiliates pulling out of weekend elections for the TUC leadership, complaining that their nominees were being overlooked in the voting.

The CHRONICLE described the TUC as one of the most important organisations in Guyana today, "representing as it does the mass of the nation's workforce..." The newspaper urged warring TUC affiliates to try to find common ground.

"It may be difficult...but we note that the dissidents all express confidence in the integrity of their General Secretary Joseph Pollydore...it seems they are looking to their elder statesman to take the initiative in putting the broken parts together..." the CHRONICLE said.

"It is now time for the floor membership of the unions to air its views on the issues at stake to ensure that its broken umbrella is mended in time for the coming storms," the CHRONICLE added.

The newspaper did not say what storms it was referring to, but analysts here believe it had in mind a fresh round of austerity that could well follow accord between Guyana and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), expected before yearend.

### Joint Commission Meeting With Zimbabwe Begins

*FL2809212488 Bridgetown CANA in English 2110 GMT 28 Sep 88*

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sept 28, CANA—A Guyana-Zimbabwe joint permanent commission has opened its inaugural meeting here with discussions being focussed on exchange of expertise and ideas in agriculture, health, and social security, the official CHRONICLE newspaper reported Wednesday. The meeting is also expected to discuss cooperation in youth, sport, and culture and collaboration between universities in the two countries.

Zimbabwe's delegation is led by the minister of lands, agriculture, and rural development, David Karimanzira, while the Guyanese delegation is headed by senior minister of agriculture, Dr. Patrick McKenzie.

The CHRONICLE quoted Karimanzira as describing the meeting as a significant step in the continuing cooperation and growing friendship between the two countries.

McKenzie, for his part, is quoted as praising Zimbabwe's role in the struggle against apartheid.

## Suriname

### Bouterse Urges Staff To Ignore Army Coup Rumor

*FL2909175088 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Text] The National Army will respect the wishes of the people as was expressed by them following the (?last general) elections.

This was said by the commander of the National Army, Desi Bouterse, yesterday in the Membre Boco Barracks during an informative meeting of the National Army.

The commander spoke about the many problems which Suriname has to deal with and for which no solution is forthcoming. The conflict with Holland regarding the manner in which the development cooperation treaty of 1975 should be executed was also discussed.

The former government leader indicated that remarks made by government and politicians during the last 8 years about the patronizing attitude of Holland have not been without meaning.

The commander called on the personnel of the National Army to ignore the rumor that the Army is planning a coup.

We will keep on making positive criticisms and through this contribute to the solution to the problems in our country, said Bouterse yesterday.

### Sedoc, Venezuelan Minister Discuss Cooperation

*FL2809183188 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 28 Sep 88*

[Text] Foreign Minister Eddy Sedoc and his Venezuelan counterpart, German Nava Carillo, held discussions last week in Caracas on a new cooperation agreement between the two countries. The discussions were held during the visit of Sedoc to that country where he attended the periodical meeting of the Latin American Economic System, SELA.

During the discussions, among others, the two ministers also discussed the speeding up of the procedures to obtain visas to travel to both countries and the state of affairs concerning credit life provided to Suriname by Venezuela.

The two ministers have also decided to reactivate the Venezuela-Suriname mixed commission by organizing a meeting in Suriname in November this year.

### ILO Regional Adviser Begins Cooperation Talks

*FL2809181688 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 28 Sep 88*

[Text] ILO regional adviser in the field of cooperation, Mr (Fredrick McColig), is at the moment in Suriname for a 1-week working visit. The aim of the working visit of the ILO official is among others collecting first-hand knowledge on the developments of cooperation with our country. Further, he will examine problems which plague the Surinamese cooperation movement and look in which way the ILO can help to solve them.

According to Mr (McColig), the cooperation can be the answer to the unemployment problems among youths and women.

Yesterday, the ILO regional advisor paid a courtesy call to Ravaksur, Council of Trade Union Federation of Suriname. During his visit there, Mr (McColig) was informed by Ravaksur secretary Mr (Ed Benkenber) about cooperative life in Suriname and the management of the trade union movement in relation to cooperation. During this visit, the ILO advisor asked for the full support of the trade union movement for the [words indistinct], which will be [words indistinct] for the cooperative life.

Mr (McColig) will also hold discussions with officials of the Ministry of Labor, Trade, and Industry, and the trade union movement.

The ILO advisor, who is stationed in Trinidad, (?arrived) in Suriname on Saturday.

### Foreign Ministry Workers Work-To-Rule Action

*FL2709205088 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 27 Sep 88*

[Text] The workers union at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today started on a work-to-rule action. At the end of last week, the union had issued an ultimatum to Foreign Minister Eddy Sedoc, urging him to find a solution to problems affecting the ministry.

According to a union spokesman, the director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has invited the union chairman this morning for talks. The spokesman, however, said that until now, the minister (?hasn't reacted) officially on the ultimatum.

The union will slow down working activities in every department, but the upcoming visit of President Shankar to the United Nations [from 3 to 7 October] will not be affected, according to the spokesman.

The Foreign Ministry workers demand, among others, a clean organizational structure, the payment of salaries commensurate with qualifications, and better working facilities. The union is making a 16-point demand.

### Agreement Reached

*FL2909182088 Parmaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Text] The management of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the union that represents the workers there yesterday discussed the 16-point demand by the union.

The vice chairman of the union, (Mayra Curath), said that both parties had reached some agreement in principle. He didn't want to elaborate on the agreement because the general membership will soon have to be informed.

The union started with work-to-rule actions last Tuesday on the expiration which was earlier submitted to the ministry. The union is seeking the implementation of the 16-point demand. Included in the demands are calls for better organizational structure, salaries commensurate with qualifications, and better working facilities.